

W. H. Allen

I.

April 6, 1937

INFORMATION OF GARRARD COUNTY

Box 2 File 12

1. COUNTY NAME: Garrard; Population: White 11,379; Negro 1,184
2. COUNTY SEAT NAME: Lancaster, Population: White 1304; Negro 326
ALTITUDE: 1032 Ft.
3. NUMBER SQUARE MILES: 237 Sq. Miles; ASSESSED VALUATION OF COUNTY: \$9,712,530. Information received from County Official Records.
4. TAX RATE- Urban; 45¢; Rural 45¢ *G. J. Zallander - Sheriff*
5. NUMBER MILES IMPROVED ROADS: 143.7. *J. E. Perrow - Asst. Co. Road Engineer*
6. NUMBER BANKS 4; total deposits in County \$1,650,000. Information received from Paul Elliott, Cashier The First National Bank of Lancaster, Ky.
7. BONDED INDEBTEDNESS: COUNTY \$75,000. General Bonded indebtedness none. Water Works Revenue Bonds \$7,000. Sewer Revenue Bonds \$47,000. F. D. Elliott, City Clerk.
8. NUMBER AUTOMOBILES REGISTERED: 1,457. Information received from S. E. Jennings, Deputy County Clerk. Average price range of new cars; \$700.00. Information received from Stapp Motor Co.
Available Court House records show that the County was governed by Justices of Peace, Commissioned by the incumbent Governors until Counties were reorganized under the Constitution of 1850,
- (9) NAMES OF COUNTY JUDGES BY ELECTION AND YEARS SERVED:
Jas. H. Letcher, 1851-1854,
Jas. Patterson, 1854-1858,
Nickolas Sandifer, 1858-1869
James Patterson. 1869-1870, elected by Justices of Peace to fill out unexpired term of Judge Nicholas Sandifer who had vacated said office by resignation and removal
George Denny, 1870-1874,
Wm. McKee Duncan, 1874-1882,

Box 2 File 12

William E. Walker, 1882-1890,	C. A. Arnold, 1914-1918,
J. S. Robinson, 1890-1894,	Forest Stapp, 1918-1922,
R. A. Burnside, 1895-1902,	G. A. Treadway, 1922-1930,
A. D. Ford, 1902-1914,	W. S. Carrier, 1930-1934,
	V. A. Lear, 1934-

10. ~~From United States Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, 1924.~~

improper use of office of Librarian in Congress
Washington D.C.
and
each
agency

The History of Garrard County dates its origin back to 1796. The Counties of Madison, Lincoln, and Mercer contributed to its territories and the Hon. James Garrard, Governor of Kentucky, conferred the name. It is situated in the east central part of Kentucky, the Kentucky River forming the Northern Boundary, Paint Lick Creek and Dix River flowing from the South form the Eastern and Western Boundaries; Garrard County has an irregular outline with an approximated width of 12 miles and a length of 32 miles.

The County lies at the southern border of the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. On the South it extends some distance into the hill country known as the Knobs.

Land boundaries of Garrard are: Jessamine County on the North, Mercer and Boyle are extreme Northwest. Boyle and Lincoln are on the West. Lincoln and Rockcastle on the extreme South. Madison and Rockcastle on extreme East and Northeast.

The social and economic life of the County has been largely developed through the influence of the Churches and Schools and the different women's orginazations, namely: Woman's Club and D A R. Then came the Home Demonstration Agent, the County Farm Agent, the Health Officer, Truant Officer and other Government Agencies.

The coming of the Home Demonstration Agent has perhaps done more to improve the social and economic life of the County than any other source, inasmuch as it touches all classes of people. Through this instruction and application a most decided improvement has been shown both in the homes and exterior surroundings. Running water and rural electrification have contributed largely to the efficiency of City and Rural life.

①

GARRARD COUNTY

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Bourne	86	Marksbury	15
Tryantsville	150	Wina	30
Tuckeye	60	Paint Lick	250
Duena Vista	50	Point Leavell	43
Cartersville	25	Teatersville	47
Coy	25		
Ethridge	35		
Flatwood			
Fonso			
Giles	20		
Hackley	25		
Hammack	11		
Hyattsville	2		
Judson	60		
Lancaster	1,630		
Lowell	25		
Loyd	15		
McCreary	30		
Manse	25		
Marcelus	23		

Garrard Co. Gilbert Henry Community Center.(Sue Higgins-670)

Center was started by Rev.Gilbert Henry and the Presbyterian church of Lancaster,1930.

The Center was organized for service Sept.3,1930,with two workers, Miss Lula Stoker of Missouri, and Miss Hanckett of New Jersey.Center was named for its founder.

Present program at Henry Center:

- 1.Sunday school every Sunday;
 2. Christian Endeavour every week;
 - 3.Preaching when possible -by various ministers;
 4. 4-H. clubs;
 - 5.Socials and recreation;
 6. Medical aid (County doctor and Center helper;)
 - 7.Library-Loan books & magazines, or stay and read;
 8. Co-operates with school teachers and pupils;
 9. Only telephone in the community;
 10. Center car used in emergencies;
 11. Clothing,used or new,contributed by church groups, from all over the country;
 - 12.Calling at homes in the community;
 - 12.Listening to private affairs,Red Cross,P.T.A. etc.
- (Leave Lancaster,east,via Ky. 62;turn on side road/south just before reaching old Paint Lick Pres.Ch.)

Garrard Co. Holidays and Observances. (Buc Higgins 378)

"On New Year's Day everybody is supposed to settle all their bills on this day or before. Begin the New Year free of debt. Young folks have watch parties on New Year's Eve. It is customary to send New Year's cards as well as Christmas greetings. "

Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays are celebrated in about the same way. The American Flag is displayed and the schools have appropriate programs.

"Children usually make a lot of Valentine day.."

"On April Fool day, they play pranks upon one another."

"Decoration Day is a holiday that rural mail carriers and banks celebrate. People go to the cemeteries and decorate not only the graves of the soldiers but those of their friends."

"Fourth of July is usually celebrated by displaying the flag, and having picnics and fireworks."

Hallow E'en is observed by the boys of the community by playing pranks on their neighbors. School children enjoy decorating their rooms with black cats, pumpkins, lanterns etc.

"Thanksgiving - In our community we have union services at one of the churches. Neighbors usually have a big turkey dinner. "

Christmas is celebrated in the churches and schools by having a Christmas tree and stories about the Christ-child.

Neighbors have turkey and black cake. Some of them keep a piece of cake until next Christmas."

"Court day at present is not very different from other days. At this season, fall, the farmers bring sorghum, sweet potatoes etc. to town for sale on the street.

Garrard Co. Holidays and Observances. (Sue Higgin-873)

Bibliography:

Personal observation.

Box 2
File 11

(4)

GARRARD COUNTY

George Robertson, b. near Harrodsburg, 1790. Transylvania U.;
law at Louisville, 1809.

U. S. Congress, 1816-1820; Ky. legislature, 1822-1827;

Declined gov. of Ark., also U. S. Minister to Columbia, also U. S.
Minister to Peru;

Ky. Court of Appeals, 1828-1842; prof. of law, Transylvania U.,
1857. D. Lexington, 1874.

"Scrap Book on Law and Politics, Men and Times," Lexington, 1856.

GERRARD COUNTY

GERRARD COUNTY, formed in 1796 out of parts of Madison, Lincoln and Mercer counties, named in honor of Gov. James Gerrard. (b) Act approved Dec. 17, as follows: "-----all that part of the counties of Mercer, Lincoln and Madison----: beginning at the confluence of Dicks river with the Ky. river; thence up Dicks river with its several meanders to the mouth of White Oak cree; from thence a direct course to the tan-yard, where the road leading from the mouth of Hickman to the Crab-Orchard crosses Gilberts creek; thence continuing the same course to Madison county line; thence with said line to Harmons Lick; from thence to the White Lick and down the White Lick Fork to Paint Lick creek, and down the said Paint Lick creek to the Ky. River; thence down said river to the beginning, shall be one distance county;-----Gerrard." (c)

• Randolph, Helen F.

Box 4 File 27 (1)

GARRARD COUNTY

POST-OFFICES IN 1874

(Spelling of names follows that used in 1874)

Bryantsville

Buckeye

Herrington

Hyattsville

1874

1874

1874

(COUNTY SEAT LISTED IN 1874 IN CAPITALS)

Source: Ky Agr. Report
Year: 1889

Box 4 File II

Name: E. J. Sparks
Date: Jan. 22 - 1941

County Larwood

1. LOCATION:
2. AREA: _____ sq. mi. (leave blank)
3. TOPOGRAPHY; GENERAL ELEVATION:
4. SOIL DESCRIPTION: Richly Productive.
5. TIMBER: (not too detailed)
6. STREAMS, if navigable:
7. MINERAL RESOURCES, and whether or not at present developed: ?
8. LEADING CROPS AND STOCK: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, corn, Hay
Hemp. Tobacco,
9. NUMBER OF FARMS:
10. PERCENT OF AREA FARMED:
11. INDUSTRIES, other than agriculture: ?
12. ROADS: (miles, kind, of) 165 Miles Turnpike None Free, Except School
Children and Ministers, County Roads Good,
13. RAILROADS: (miles, systems) 14 Miles Louisville Nashville R.R.
14. RIVER TRANSPORTATION: Kentucky River, Dix River
15. SCHOOLS: (number and type) ?
16. ORIGIN OF COUNTY NAME:
17. PRINCIPAL TOWNS: (pop. and history) ?
18. ANY OTHER OUTSTANDING FACTS: (use a second sheet)

Box 8 F/R 11

Source: 1929
Year

Large: Yes. H. H. Smith
Date: Jan 27/41

County Garrard

Ellyards

Jillson

1. LOCATION: South Central

2. AREA: _____ sq. mi. (leave blank)

Jillson

3. TOPOGRAPHY; GENERAL ELEVATION: 12; Elevation 525-1300 ft.

4. SOIL DESCRIPTION: Much fertile land

1904

5. TIMBER: (not too detailed) Almost exhausted

Jillson

6. STREAMS, if navigable: Dick's and Kentucky Rivers

7. MINERAL RESOURCES, and whether or not at present developed:
Limestone

1931-R 801 8. LEADING CROPS AND STOCK: CORN (BU) 596,007 WHEAT (BU) 19,524 TOB (LBS) 5,295,240
R 838 CATTLE 12,846 SHEEP 33,624
MILK (GAL) 1,574,549

9. NUMBER OF FARM: 2,188 AV. SIZE 59.1

1930
R 751

10. PERCENT OF AREA FARMED: 85.3

11. INDUSTRIES, other than agriculture: Flour Mills, Canneries

12. ROADS: (miles, kind of) 46 miles of hard surfaced roads,
The Cincinnati - Lookout Mountain Airline runs through
County

13. RAILROADS: (miles, systems) L & N RR, and bus service

1940

14. RIVER TRANSPORTATION: Kentucky River

15. SCHOOLS: (number and type) 5 white colored high schools, 31 white
8 colored elementary schools.

16. ORIGIN OF COUNTY NAME:

Gov. James Garrard

17. PRINCIPAL TOWNS: (pop. and history) County Seat
Lancaster 2500

File 108

18. ANY OTHER OUTSTANDING FACTS: (use a second sheet) Chimney Rock
Uncle Tom's Cabin

21.

Submitted by George W. Pero, Assistant County Road Engineer

1. Old Danville Pike	excellent condition
2. Fisher's Fords Road	excellent "
3. Buana Vista Road	excellent "
4. White Lick Road	Fair "
5. Wolf Trail	Fair "
6. Boone's Creek Road	Good "
7. Fork Church Rd.	Good "
8. Paper Mill Rd.	Good "
9. Polly's Bend Rd.	Good
10. Jesse Roger's Rd.	Poor
11. Sutton Rd.	Fair
12. Tan Yard Branch	Under Construction
13. Swope's Lane	Fair
14. Walker Rd.	Good
15. Sugar Creek Rd.	Fair
16. Old Railroad Grade	Good
17. Tunnel Rd.	Poor
18. Galespi Pike	Good
19. Berea Rd. Good	Good
20. Cartersville Rd.	Under construction
"1. Gooch Pike	Good
22. Drakes Creek Rd.	Good
23. Fall Lick Rd.	Good
24. Kirksville Rd. Y	Under construction
25. Nina Ridge	Good and Fair
26. Poor Ridge Rd.	Good
27. Mount Hebron Rd.	Fair, to be under construction

Kempers

Fair

Box 2 File 12

29. McCreary --Nina Rd. -----	Poor
30. Harmons Lick Rd. -----	Fair
31. Squire Clark Rd. -----	Poor
32. Doty Lane -----	Fair
33. Nina - Paint Lick Rd. -----	Poor
34. Wallacetown Rd. -----	Poor
35. County Farm Rd. -----	Fair
36. Burdette Knob Rd. -----	Being repaired
37. Davistown Rd. -----	Fair
38. Isam Rd.	Fair
39. Gabbard Rd.	poor
40/ Calico Rd.	Poor
41. Rocky Fork Rd.	Poor
42. Scotts Fork Rd.	Poor
43. Broadus Branch	Good
44. Gilberts Creek	Poor
45. Todd Rd.	Poor
46. Indian Branch Rd.	Poor
47. Community Center Rd.	Poor
48. Upper Sugar Creek Rd.	Poor
49. East Fork Rd.	Poor
50. Hurt Lane	Poor
51. Burnside Fork rd.	Poor
52. Bourne Rd.	Poor
53. White Oak	Poor

During the days of slow moving traffic little thought was given to curves and grades. During the past decade little improvement if any has been done to these old roads. Today, with fast moving vehicles these sharp curves and steep grades constitute one of the greatest traffic hazards. In this county we are doing every thing

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
IN KENTUCKY

BRANCH DISTRICT NO. _____ DISTRICT NO. 2 Danville,
Apr. 17th, 1936.



Answers to Mr. Robert H. Moore's questions about Garrard Co.

Hotels: The Kengarlan, Lancaster, 35 rooms, \$3. up; steam heat; baths. A. or E. Corner of Square and Richmond St.

Libraries: The Woman's Club maintains one at Lancaster.

Hospitals: Dr. V. G. Kinnaird has a three room one at Lancaster.

Points of Interest:

Site of first Baptist church west of the Alleghenies, "The Traveling Church" on Gilbert's Creek, 3 mi S.E. of Lancaster, on Crab Orchard Rd. Old graveyard still remains.

Kennedy Home, 9 mi. east of Lancaster, where it is said Mrs Stowe secured material and wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Carrie Nation's birth place, 11 mi. N.E. of Lancaster, on Fisher's Ford Rd, overlooking Herrington Lake (Dix River). (Comment: Think this should be N.W. Take U.S. 27 north from Lancaster; turn S.W., on Ky 35 at Camp Dick Robinson; leave 35 just south of Marcellus (about 2 mi.); turn west on Fisher's Ford Rd. about 3 mi.)

Camp Dick Robinson, 7 mi. north of Lancaster, at junction of U.S. 27 and Ky. 35. Headquarters house of Gen'l Nelson, and "first Union camp established south of the Ohio River" in Civil War.

Burnt Tavern, Bryantsville, 9 mi north of Lancaster, U.S. 27. Old home of Gov. Smith of Texas. In stage coach days had among the other distinguished guests, Jennie Lynn, and Andrew Jackson.

Box 2 File 8

W
Garrard Co. Answering Mr. R.H. Moore
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
IN KENTUCKY

2.

BRANCH DISTRICT NO. _____ DISTRICT NO. _____ KENTUCKY

Chimney Rock, 15 mi. north of Lancaster, on Kentucky River, via U.S.27, Beuna Vista and High Bridge Rds.

Old house, Lexington St. Lancaster, built by Allen A. Burton, one time minister to Columbia; also home of W.O. Bradley, Governor and U.S. Senator.

Gov. Owsley house, half mile south of Lancaster, U.S.27. Built by Owsley, and occupied at various times by Govs. Letcher and Robertson; also Simeon Anderson, Member of Congress.

Old house on Maple Ave, Lancaster, built by Gov. ~~Letcher~~ Robertson, and once occupied by Gov. Letcher.

Geographical center of Kentucky, according to survey made by John R. Proctor, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. west of Lancaster, on Ky 52.

Garrard County is bounded on west by Dix River (part of which is now Herrington Lake.) Fishing camps and club houses all along the Lake; reached by the following roads -

Ky. 35; 52; 152; and High Bridge Road.

The above sent in by Mr. John Farra, post master at Lancaster. So far we have been unable to get proper person for Guide work in Garrard, but hope to do so soon.

Yours truly

C. M. Fackler
C.M. Fackler, Supervisor, 2nd Dist.

Box 2 File 13

WRITERS' PROJECT

INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

548
21.

In the Northern and the Western section of the county tobacco, corn, hay, pastures of bluegrass, small fruits, and potatoes (for home consumption only) is grown.

In the Eastern section corn and tobacco are grown.

In the Southeastern part of the county very little farming is done due to the poor fertility of the soil.

The Southern section hay, corn, tobacco is produced.

Tobacco, wheat, and corn are grown all over the county except in the Southeastern part.

1936 prices:

Tobacco-----\$18.00 per 100 lbs.

Hay-----\$15.00 per ton

Corn-----\$1.00 per bu.

Milk----- .10 per qt.

Sheep----- Ewes \$8.00, Lambs \$10.00 per head

XXXXXXXXXX Berry growing, ^{except} in a small way, has decreased greatly, in recent years, because of competition of growers from Southern states, who ~~can~~ produce an earlier crop and with modern methods of transportation, can dominate local markets.

XXXXXXXXXX

548
22.

Conservation of Natural resources. No effort had been made in the direction of conservation of natural resources in the county until the advent of the AAA and soil conservation Program. There are practically no forests in Garrard County, since what timber originally grew has been cut by successive generations. Intensive cultivation of crops on the rolling land, without terracing, ~~no~~ winter crop cover-

age has been conducive to soil erosion, especially in the Eastern and South Eastern sections. A soil conservation committee, headed by the County agent and working under the supervision of the Agricultural Experiment station of The University Of Kentucky, are doing splendid work and getting hearty co-operation from farmers in carrying out the plans. To date over 1,200 farmers have signed a working agreement with the committee and many more are expected to do so. As the work progresses. A considerable portion of the South Eastern section of the County should be retired and be reforested, either artificially, or naturally. (By B. W. Fortenberry, County Farm Agent)

Fish are being conserved by lakes that border a large part of Garrard County. Conservation of birds and other wildlife is being encouraged in the rural section by public spirited citizens in the County seat. Considerable improvement should be made in this line of work, since in one section of the County a greater portion of the land is not suitable for the production of agricultural commodities. For instance, the using of stone and available rock for building of fences. Reforestation for conservation of land and available timber to be used for building purposes and otherwise.

Herrington lake has several fish hatcheries. One rearing pond on the Richmond road consists of three acres, controlled by the state/

Game preserve in the Southern part of the county under Federal control. There is about 4,000 acres. There is also one in the Northern section of the county with A. B. Black as game warden.

INFORMATION FROM JOHN McROBERTS, HEAD OF FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN FOR WORKERS
WRITERS PROJECT

Box 9
File 8

INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

Interview with Aunt Harriet Mason, Ex-slave. May 12, 1937

"Was born one mile below Bryantsville, on the Lexington pike
in Garrard County ^{and} Was ~~owned~~ by B. M. Jones. She gives the date
of her birth as April, 14 1847. Aunt Harriet's father was Dan'l
Scott, slave out of Mota and Amy Scott's family. slave family.
Harriet-Aunt Harriet's mother's name was Amy Jones, slave of
Marse Briar Jones, who came to H-from Harrodsburg, Ky. ^{the names} "My brother's
^{of my brothers were} name was Harrison, Daniel, Merida and Ned. My sisters names
were Susie and Maria. Miss Patsy, wife of Marse Briar gave Maria to Marse
Sammy Welch, brother of Miss Patsy's and who lived with his sister.
He taught school in Bryantsville for a long time. General Gano who
married Jane Welch, adopted daughter of Marse Briar Jones, took my
sisters Myra and Emma., Brother ^{Ned} and myself to Tarrant county, Texas
to a town called Lick Skillat, to live. Grape vine was the name of the
White folks house. It was called Grapevine because these grapevines
twined around the house and arbors. Sister Emma was the cook and
Myra and me were nurse and housemaids. Brother ^{ned} married Betty Estill,
^{who cooked for} a slave in the Astill family. Mr. Estill later bought Ned in order
to keep him on the place. I didn't sleep in the cabins with the rest
of the negroes, I slept in the big house and nussed the children.
I was not paid any money for my work. My food was the same as what the
white folks eat. In the summer time we wore cotton and tow linen and
linsey in the winter. The white folks took me to church and dressed
me well. I had good shoes and they took me to church on Sunday.
My master was a preacher and a Doctor and a fine man.

Box 8

Miss Mat sho was hard to beat. The house they lived in was a big white house with two long porches. We had no overseer or driver. We had no "po white neighbors," there was about 300 acres of land around Lickskillet, but we did not have many slaves. The slaves were waked up by General- Gen'l Gano, ^{who ran a big farm here about 4 in the Mor} There was no jail on the place and I never saw a slave whipped or punished in any way. I never saw a slave auctioned off. My mistus taught all the slaves to read and ~~wrt~~ ^{and set} write on a bench in the dining room. When the news came that we were free Gen'l Gano took us all in the dining room and told us about it I told him I wasn't going to the cabins and sleep with them niggers and I didn't. At Christmas and New Years we sho did have big times Gen'l Gano and Miss Mat would buy us candy, popcorn and firecrackers and all the good things just like the white folks. I don't remember any weddings, but do remember the funeral of a Mr. Marlon, who lived between the big house and Lickskillet. He was going to be buried in the cemetery at Lickskillet, but the horses got scared and turned the spring wagon over and the corpse fell out. The mourners sure had a time getting things straightened out, but they finally got him buried.

^{1st interview}
^{May 17, 1937} They used to keep watermelon to pass to company. Us children would go to the patch and bring the melons to the big spring and pour water over them and cool 'em. When news came that we free we all started back to Kentucky to Marse Jones old place. We started the journey in two covered wagons and an ambulance. Gen'l Gano and Miss Mat and ^{and me} the two children rode in the ambulance. When we got to Memphis we got on a steam boat, named "Old Kentucky". We loaded the ambulance and the two wagons and horses on the boat. When we left the boat, we got on the train and got off at Georgetown ~~at~~ in Scott County and rode from there to Gen'l Brother William in Scott County on a stage coach. When I took the children, ^{Katy and Maurice} upstairs to wash them ~~Katy and Maurice~~ I looked out the window into the driveway and saw the horses that

belonged to Marse Briar Jones. They nickered at the gate trying to get in. The horses were named Henry Clay and Dan. When the children went down I waved at the horses and they looked up at the window and nickered again and seemed to know me. When we were coming back from Texas Maurice held on the middle plait of my hair all the way back. I didn't marry while I belonged to the Gano family. I married Henry Mason after I came to Lancaster to live about sixty years ago. I am the mother of nine children, three boys and six girls. There are two living. I have ^{grand} no children. I joined the church when the cholera epidemic broke out in Lancaster in 1873. The preacher was Brother Silas Crawford, of the Methodist Church. I was baptized in a pond on Creamery Street. I think people ought to be religious because they live better and they love people more."

Aunt Harriet lives at the present, behind the White Methodist church ^{in Lancaster.} The daughter with whom she lives is considered ^{one} of the higher class of colored people in Lancaster. She holds an A. B. degree, teaching in the colored city school, also a music teacher. She stands by the teaching of her mother's ~~training~~ ^{giving} being a "good Methodist" ~~standing by~~ ^{giving} with her time, talent, and service for her church.

Garrard County.

Atlas.

(1).

- Box 2
File 8
1. County name: Garrard. Population: White 11,379; Negro 1,184.
 2. County Seat name: Lancaster. Population: 1304; Negro 326.
Altitude: 1032 feet.
 3. Number square miles: 237 Sq. miles. Assessed valuation of County: \$9,712,530. Information received from County Official Records.
 4. Tax rate: Urban - 45¢; Rural - 45¢. G. T. Ballard, Sheriff.
 5. Number miles improved roads: 143.7. G. E. Ferro, Ass't. County Road Engineer.
 6. Number banks: 4. Total deposits in County - \$1,550,000. Information received from Paul Elliot, Assistant Cashier, First National Bank of Lancaster, Ky.
 7. Bonded indebtedness: County - \$75,000. Information from Paul Elliot, Assistant Cashier of First National Bank, Lancaster, Ky. General Bonded indebtedness - none. Water Works Revenue Bonds - \$7,000. Sewer Revenue Bonds - \$47,000. F. D. Elliot, City Clerk.
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Available Court House Records show that the County was governed by Justices of Peace, Commissioned by the incumbent Governors, until Counties were reorganized under the Constitution of 1850.
 9. Names of County Judges by Election and years served:
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James Patterson - 1854-1858,
Nickolas Sandifer - 1858-1862,
James Patterson - 1862-1870, elected by Justices of Peace to fill out unexpired term of Judge Nickolas Sandifer who had vacated

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George Denny - 1870-1874,

William McKee Duncan - 1874-1882,

William E. Walker - 1882-1890,

J. S. Robinson - 1890-1894,

R. A. Burnside - 1894-1902,

A. D. Ford - 1902-1914,

C. A. Arnold - 1914-1918,

Forest Stapp - 1918-1922,

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W. S. Carrier - 1930-1934,

V. A. Lear - 1934- .

10. History of Garrard County dates its origin back to 1796. The Counties of Madison, Lincoln, and Mercer contributed to its territories and the Hon. James Garrard, Governor of Kentucky, conferred the name. It is situated in the east-central part of Kentucky, the Kentucky River forming the northern boundary, Faint Lick Creek and Dix River flowing from the south, form the eastern and western boundaries; Garrard County has an irregular outline with an approximated width of 12 miles and a length of 32 miles.

The County lies at the southern border of the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. On the south it extends some distance into the hill country known as the Knobs.

Land boundaries of Garrard Are: Jessamine County on the north; Mercer and Boyle are extreme northwest. Boyle and Lincoln are on the west. Lincoln and Rockcastle on the extreme south. Madison and Rockcastle on extreme east and northeast.

Box 2 File 8
Information as to boundaries and rivers from Illustrated History of Kentucky, Published in 1837. Entered in Office of Librarian of Congress - Washington, D. C.

The social and economic life of the County has been largely developed through the influence of Churches and Schools and the different woman's organizations, namely: Woman's Club and the D.A.R. Then came the Home Demonstration Agent, the County Farm Agent, the Health Officer, Truant Officer and other's from Government Agencies. The coming of the Home Demonstration Agent has perhaps done more to improve the social and economic life of the County than any other source, inasmuch as it touches all classes of people. Through this instruction and application a most decided improvement has been shown both in the homes and exterior surroundings. Running water and electrification in the rural parts of the County have contributed largely to the efficiency of City and Rural life.

Personal knowledge and social interview.

Box 4 File 8

Bibliography:

County Clerk's Office - Court Order Books.

G. T. Ballard, Sheriff.

G. E. Perro, Assistant County Road Engineer.

Paul Elliot, Assistant Cashier of First National Bank, Lancaster, Ky.

F. D. Elliot, City Clerk.

D. E. Jennings, Deputy County Clerk.

Stapp Motor Company.

Tom Wark - County Accessor.

U. S. Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Soils, in Cooperation with
the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Soil Survey of Garrard County.

Washington Government Printing Office - 1924.

"Illustrated History of Kentucky" - W. H. Perrin, J. H. Battle,

G. C. Kniffin - Pages 673 - 674.

Published in 1887.

Personal knowledge and social interview.

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Box 2 File 8
①
Errard Co. Agricultural. (Sue Higgins-170)

The principal crops are corn, wheat, tobacco and clovers. Corn represents, probably, the largest acreage, yielding from 40 to 60 bushels an acre. Wheat is the main small grain, but much rye is sown, usually for a cover crop, and pasturage.

Red and white clovers are native, also timothy. Alfalfa and lespedeza have been introduced, the latter being especially satisfactory in the poorer sections.

Tobacco is the leading money crop. Various strains of white burley are grown; and much of the seed produced by local growers. Tobacco yields from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds an acre.

Clover from one to two tons; and wheat 15 to 25 bu.

Apples and peaches are produced in the hill country, and would probably prove more profitable than the corn raised there.

Some hogs and a few dairy or beef cattle are raised. The farms are generally small.

Box 2 File 8

1.1.10

Garrard Co. Agricultural. (see Higgins-170)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge and observation.

11. Prominent Men of Carrara County:Governor William Owsley - 1782 - 1862:Box 2
File 8

William Owsley was born in the state of Virginia in 1782. In 1783 his father, William Owsley left that state and moved to the then District of Kentucky, and settled on the waters of Drakes Creek, near where the town of Crab Orchard now stands. The father of Governor William Owsley was one of eleven children. The family being in moderate circumstances in life, his share of fortune and education were meager enough. Being of an adventurous disposition, he struck out boldly, resolved to find a home and fortune in this wild land. With his young family he settled in the woods where the tomahawk and scalping knife of the stealthy savage still frequently gleamed and bathed itself in the white man's blood. In the midst of such perils our worthy emigrants lived, labored and thrived. In due time and worthy imitation of paternal example, he surrounded himself with ten or twelve children, a majority of which were daughters. William and Joel, two of the sons, by their devotion to study, succeeded in getting a better education than was common for boys in that day. Joel studied medicine and became a highly esteemed physician in Cumberland County, in this state.

William Owsley, the subject of this sketch, taught school in a country school and while thus engaged, improved his education and learned plain surveying. Shortly afterwards becoming deputy surveyor and deputy sheriff.

While teaching he fell in love with one of his pupils, Miss Elizabeth Gill and at the age of twenty one married his young scholar. This connection, early and happily commenced, was, by a kind Providence full forty-four years continued - the wife being distinguished for all

Box 2 File 8

the virtues and devotions of a Kentucky house-wife, as the man was for the plain unostentatious manners of the olden times.

"It was whilst William Owsley was engaged in his early official pursuits as deputy sheriff that he attracted the attention of John Boyle, afterwards Chief Justice of Kentucky. Judge Boyle, perceiving the promise that was in young Owsley offered him the use of his library, and the advantage of his instructions in the study of law. The offer was accepted, and by perseverance and close application, Owsley soon obtained license and commenced the practice of law in Garrard County. His success was immediate. He ranked high at the bar and became the intimate friend and partner of Judge Boyle." Bibliography (1).

As a representative, jurist, lawyer, legislator, ruler, he has a record full of glory. Being a colleague of Boyle, Mills, and Chief Justice George Robinson, in the "Old Court Revolution, which endangered Kentucky with anarchy and ruin. He steered the state-craft over the breakers and saved the honor of the constitution. While in the Governor's chair he reduced the annual bug-bear, the state debt, and devoted all his efforts to the Commonwealth's advantage.

"In eighteen hundred two and sixty,
He laid down his useful manhood,
In the dust of lasting greatness,
At his home in Boyle County." Bibliography (2).

(1). "Kentucky, Its History and Biography" - Lewis Collins. 1847.

Lewis Collins, Louisville, Ky; J.A. & U.P. James, Cincinnati, O.

(2). "Songs of Lancaster" - Eugenia Dunlap Fotts - May, 1874.

Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1876.

11. (Continued):

Robert P. Letcher:

Box 2
File 8

"Robert P. Letcher, in honor of whom Letcher County, was named was a native of Garrard County. In his youth he received a good education and studied law. He represented his native county frequently in the legislature of Kentucky, and in 1822 was elected to Congress. He continued a member of Congress from 1822 to 1833. He was always a firm and consistent Whig, and the last term he served in Congress, he received the vote of the entire Whig party for Speaker. Returning to Kentucky, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, and was subsequently elected to the legislature, of which body he was a long and useful and influential member. In 1838 he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which office he was distinguished for the energy, promptitude, and ability with which he discharged his duties. In 1840 he was selected as the Whig candidate for Governor, and when the election came on, received the largest majority ever obtained by any candidate for that office. Upon retiring from the gubernatorial chair, Governor Letcher resumed the practice of his profession in Frankfort, where he resided. As a popular electioneer, Governor Letcher had no superior in the state. He had a pleasing manner and fine address, told an anecdote with inimitable grace and humor, and was a favorite with the people as a stump orator. In his domestic and social relations, he was kind, hospitable, and generous - a man of stern integrity, and uniformly correct in all his business transactions.

"Kentucky, Its History and Biography" - Lewis Collins.

Lewis Collins, Maysville, Ky; J.A. and U.P. James, Cincinnati,

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11. (Continued):

Mr. Jordan Graves:

A lawyer by profession from Garrard, Jordan Graves, is another of the heroes of our illustrious citizens. He went from Louisville to Congress and was an actor in a drama as romantic as it was gloom. Mr. Cilley from New England challenged Webb, an editor, to a duel to atone for a printed libel. Webb declined the doubtful honor, but on Mr. Graves his second, the duel fell. His antagonist, Mr. Cilley, as an accomplished marksman of skill and practice, yielded to Mr. Graves the choice of weapons, pistol, dirk or saber. Graves selected the Kentucky rifle. T. M. Wise, of old Virginia was the chosen second of Mr. Cilley. This combat was fought at dawn. Cilley fell at the first fire of Graves, the old Kentucky rifle had done its duty, but the fellow man had paid the penalty of rashness. George B. Prentiss of the Courier-Journal, Louisville called this tragic encounter, "Very, Grave, unwise, and Cilley".

In 1839 a dinner was prepared at the old hotel known as the Mason House on Stanford Street to honor this wandering hero.

Samuel McKee:

Samuel McKee was through many years distinguished for his service as a statesman, being a brilliant member of a family of statesmen, soldiers, and superior men of talent. The son of Colonel William R. McKee, a gallant soldier at the battle of Buena Vista; his body now lies in the State Cemetery at Frankfort, as a gallant sacrifice to courage.

"Song of Lancaster" - Eugenia Dunlap Fotts. 1874.

Riverside Press - Cambridge, Mass. 1876.

11. (Continued).

Box 2
File 8John Boyle:

Another jurist of Garrard County was John Boyle - 1774 - 1835; born at Castle Woods, Virginia. His father emigrated in the year 1779 to Whitley's Station in Kentucky, whence he afterwards moved to a small estate in the county of Garrard, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Educated in English, Greek, and Latin, taught the strict routine of Science by the Reverend Samuel Finley, he selected as his mission, the career of lawyer. For sixteen years and over he stood among the highest jurists, as Chief Justice of Kentucky. He declined a marked preferment in the ranks of politicians, choosing the avenues of labor nearer home. His decisions when Chief Justice furnish precept and example to his successors. State Reports in fifteen volumes, give evidence of the purity and firmness of a patriot whose vision was not clouded by vice and bribery, strategy and self promotion. (1).

In the year 1797 just after he had entered upon his professional career, he married Elizabeth Pilford, the daughter of a plain, pious, and frugal farmer, and moved to the town of Lancaster. In the following year, upon an out-lot on the town which he had purchased, he built a small log house with only two rooms, in which not only himself but three other gentlemen - who successfully followed him as a national representative, and one of whom succeeded him in the chief justiceship and another served a constitutional term in the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky, - they began the sober business of conjugal life. Here the duties of his profession engrossed his attention until 1802 when he was elected without opposition, to the House of Representatives of the United States.

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On the 3rd of April, 1810, Judge Boyle was promoted to the Chief Justiceship, which he continued to hold until the 3th of November, 1826. The decisions of the court, while he was on the bench are comprised in fifteen volumes of the States Reports, from 1st Bibb to 3rd Monroe, and are marked with firmness and purity. (2).

Boyle was a member of the Lancaster Triumvirate - of Letcher, Boyle, and Cwsley. Boyle, Mills, and Cwsley were colleagues with George Robertson, Associate Chief Justice in the "Old Court" revolution.

For one year in the later part of his life, he was sole professor in the Transylvania Law School. Numbers of young men followed him to the quiet of his home where his pleasures were divided between teaching law, miscellaneous reading, and the cares of his family and farm.

His dying ejaculation was "I have lived for my country" - which is the best eulogium that could be written upon his life and public service. In all the relations of father, friend, representative and judge, his conduct and conversation marked him as a man, tender, sympathising, generous, and faithful, vigilant, deliberative, and incorruptible. In 1862, Judge Boyle died at his home in Boyle County.

"Kentucky, Its History, Antiquities, and Biography". Lewis Collin.

"Song of Lancaster" - Eugenia Dunlap Potts.

Garrard County.

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Box 2 File 8
(Eliza Ison). (7).

Bibliography:

"Kentucky, Its History, Antiquities, and Biography" - by Lewis Collins.

Published by Lewis Collins : Maysville, Kentucky.

1848.

J.A. and U.P. James, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pages: 207, 208, 209.

"The Song of Lancaster" - by Eugenia Dunlap Potts. 1874.

Published by the Riverside Press - Cambridge, Mass.

Pages: 31, 32, 33.

11. Names of National and International Men and Women born in, claimed by, the county, with a brief biography of not more than 300 words for each person:

Soldiers: 1812-1820:

Soldiers who answered the Roll Call, when a public proclamation was made by James Madison, then President of the United States to enter military service against the English from 1812-1816. Captain Faulkner as leader with 69 others are on the records as having traveled 125 miles to Newport. Stephen Richardson was Lieutenant, Isaac Benfro, Ensign, Samuel Smith, William Dunkard, A. Mc Guae, and William Poor rank Sergeants in order. J. Nicholason, D. Perkins, B. F. Smith and William Truelove, the four corporals. William Wood enrolled a column of warriors from Garrard County, listed as "Mounted Volunteer Militia Seventh Regiment". The records show the names of Thomas Brown and Arthur Progg as Lieutenants. Edward Beck as Ensign. John Smith and W. Talbot as First and Second Sergeants, Samuel Scott and S. Long in order as Third and Fourth. Joseph Brady and James Lackey, J. S. Brunt and C. S. Silvers are the four Corporals numbered with the names of fourth privates recorded. Other soldiers who went from Garrard not listed on the records, but registered on the memory of those who lived at that time are: General William Jennings, who figured in the battle at Frenchtown out the Raison River. Robert Ilkin, soldier, and Mike Salter, Drum Major; the only surviving scion of the famous Revolution when this book was written, May 1874.

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Statesmen:

Standing first upon the columns of Statesmen is the Veteran and Jurist, Chief Justice George Robertson, 1790-1874, of the High Court Of Kentucky; serving from December 24, 1829 to April 7, 1843, again from 1870 to 1871. Born and reared in Lancaster in the house located on which was then known as Water Street, now standing remodeled and owned by Mrs. Naomi Hamilton. Being the son of pioneer parents he was disciplined in the school of hardship and self denial and proved the result of this training by using all of his native force and diplomatic talent from his youth to failing manhood to ably represent every gift the people bestowed upon him. The honors of his era fell so fast upon him, that he was sent to Congress early. He soon became chairman of the famous Land Committee; was foremost on committees for improving territory and extending roads and railways throughout the Western Nation. His voice was also heard for constructing modes of travel, for internal state improvements, and uprooting mineral treasures.

On all discussions of importance, and all grave decisions, such as The Missouri Compromise Bill on Slavery, the Dred Scott and Home Law contest, the wrangles and debates of the "Old Court" and the "New Court", the records show that his tongue and pen aimed in legal science tended to vindicate and maintain the Country's Constitution. In 1828 he declined the nomination for Governor of Kentucky and soon vacated the post of Secretary of State to pursue more arduous duties. Chief among the rejected honors were the Governorship of the dominion of Arkansas territory; then the trust of Foreign Missions at Peru and at Columbia; and a place among the jurists of the Supreme Court. He died at the age of 84 at his home in Lexington, Ky., July, 1874.

Garrard County.

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(Eliza Ison). (3).

Bibliography:

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"The Song of Lancaster, Kentucky" - (To the Statesmen, Soldiers,
and Citizens of Garrard County).

By - Eugenia Dunlap Potts - of Lancaster, Kentucky.

Printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. May, 1874.

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WRITERS PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

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6

12. List of POST OFFICES in county with population. LOCATE ON MAP.

Bryantsville, 200 Bourne, 75 Buena Vista, 150 Lancaster, 1,630
Paint Lick, 800

13. List of all INCORPORATED TOWNS AND VILLAGES with population. LOCATE ON MAP.

Lancaster, Ky. 1630

14. List of all WELL KNOWN LOCATIONS not listed as post offices or incorporated towns and villages. Locate on Map.

Camp Dick Robinson, located ~~at~~ the intersection of the Lancaster, Danville, and Lexington turnpike. On account of its convenient location was selected as the first Federal mustering *in* camp south of the Ohio River. Gov. Magoffin entered his objection and urged President Lincoln to observe the neutrality of Kentucky, but he gave his reasons why the Union men of the state should have protection; so ordered General Wm. Nelson to enlist volunteers.

Marksbury, Named for W.M.Marksbury, first post master, with dwelling house and general merchandise store. Marksbury is located on eastern side of Lancaster and Lexington turnpike. The post office was discontinued several years ago.

MARCELLUS--Located on Danville and Lexington turnpike, two miles west of Camp Dick Robinson. *Post office discontinued*

DAVIS TOWN--Located on Lake Herrington, Named for an owner of a large tract of land, W.M. Davis, Now of Danville. Davis Town is a negro settlement, with a school and three churches in the community. The population is about 300.

JUDSON--Located on the Sugar Creek Pike about eight miles due north from Lancaster. There are a number of dwelling houses, a store, and formerly a post office named for ----Judson.

STONE -- Located about ~~four~~ ^{nine or ten} miles due north from Judson. A post office was once located at Stone and was named for Mr. Stone.

GILES Located about five miles due north from Stone and on the extreme northern section of the county on the Paint Lick Creek. Years ago a tobacco factory was located there. Giles recieved its name from Staphen Giles Letcher one of the pioneers of Lancaster, whith whose name and Benjamin Letcher bound themselves to complete the brick court house which was torn down in 1868 when the present court house was ^{built} ~~torn down~~. On the same date Stephen G. Letch bound himself to build the jail which was to be completed by the 1st day of May, 1799.

BUCKEYE is due east nine miles from Lancaster. It is on the state highway. Buckeye is situated in a prosperous agricultural section of the county and at one time it was a flourishing village, boasting of two or three stores two churches, a number of nice dwelling houses and a post office which has been discontinued. It is now supports one store due to the fact that the automobiles have crippled the buisness of the country stores. There is now an imposing high school costing \$20,000. Buckeye recieved its name from the large Buckeye trees that are so plentiful in that section.

Teatersville Is located three miles due north from Buckeye. There is a store, several dwelling houses, and a nice graded school building. There was once a post office (now discontinued) named for a large and influential family of Teaters.

McCreary At one time a vary thriving villagenamed for Governor McCreary. it is now reduced to a small population and business. At the present there are two stores and a few other small buisness places. McCreary is located about two miles south of Teatersville. The post office has been discontinued.

NINA About one mile east of McCreary, located on Back Creek, a branch of Paint Lick Cræek. This place contains several nice homes, a splendid new graded school building. The churches, stores and post office has been abandoned.

Hackley Located Slightly south east of Nina on a county road. There is a

general store at Hackley. There is a discontinued post office named for Hackley. *Box 2 file 8*

Hyattsville located on state highway No. 52. Named for Allen Hyatt, who at one time owned two thousand acres of land in that section. It is located about three miles south east of Lancaster. There is an abandoned L&N railroad station and a discontinued post office.

Point Leavel, is about two miles south east of Hyattsville on highway No 52. It was named for John Y. Leavell. There is an abandoned railroad station, a discontinued post office and a general store. Mr. John Anderson operates a flour and meal mill.

Manse is about nine miles from Lancaster on highway no. 52. Formerly known as old Paint Lick, but later called Manse because of the Manse connected with the Presbyterian Church, which still remains. There is a cemetery at Manse where many prominent citizens of Garrard county have been buried. The school has been discontinued, but there is one store in operation.

Lowell, so named because of its location in the valleys. There is a discontinued post office and railroad station. There ~~are~~ a large number of negroes in this section and consequently have a negro school house and a negro church.

Hammack slightly southwest of Manse, on a county road about six miles from the state highway. There are two stores, colored school, negro church and a discontinued post office.

Catersville. located on ~~state~~ ^{state} between highways 19 and 20. Situated about 20 miles from Lancaster. The name is derived from J.B. Cater. Formerly a thriving buisness, ^{But} ~~at~~ now a church, store and school house exist. It is located in the ~~Knob~~ ^{Knob} section of the county. Several logging mills are operated in this section.

SWEENEY, named for Sweeney Morgan, a large landowner in that section. A post-office has been discontinued.

Toddville, named for Todd Scott in 1890, ~~which has been discontinued~~. The post office has been discontinued. Mr. Todd Scott built a store house and a dwelling.

12. List of Post Offices and Population:

Bryantsville - 200; Bourne - 75; Buena Vista - 150; Lancaster - 1,630; Paint Lick - 800.

13. Incorporated towns and villages are located on map. ^{Town.}14. Well known locations not listed as Post Offices or towns:

Camp Dick Robinson: located at the intersection of the Lancaster-Danville, and Lexington turnpike. On account of its convenient location was selected as the first Federal mustering-in camp south of the Ohio River. Governor Magoffin entered his objection and urged President Lincoln to observe the neutrality of Kentucky, but he gave his reasons why the Union men of the state should have protection; so ordered General William Nelson to enlist volunteers.

Marksbury: named for W. M. Marksby, first Post Master, with dwelling house and general merchandise store. Marksby is located on eastern side of Lancaster and Lexington Road. The Post Office was discontinued several years ago.

Marcellus: located on Danville-Lexington Road two miles west of Camp Dick Robinson. Post Office discontinued.

Davis Town: located on Lake Herrington, named for an owner of a large tract of land, W. M. Davis, now of Danville. Davis Town is a negro settlement, with a school and three churches in the community.

Judson: located on the Sugar Creek Pike about eight miles due north of Lancaster. There are a number of dwelling houses, a store, and formerly a post office.

Stone: located about nine or ten miles due north of Judson. A post office was once located here and was named for a Mr. Stone.

Giles: located about five miles due north of Stone and on the extreme northern section of the County on the Paint Lick Creek. Years ago a tobacco factory was located there. Giles received its name from Stephen Giles Letcher, one of the pioneers of Lancaster.

Buckeye: is due east and nine miles from Lancaster. It is on the State Highway. Buckeye is situated in a prosperous agricultural section of the county and at one time was a flourishing village, boasting of two or three stores, two churches, a number of nice homes and a Post Office which has now been discontinued. It is now possessed of one store, since the automobile has made bigger stores accessible. There is now an imposing high school costing \$20,000. Buckeye received its name from the large Buckeye Trees that are so plentiful in this section.

Teaterville: is located three miles due north of Buckeye. There is a store, several homes, and a nice graded school building. There was once a post office (now discontinued) named for a large and influential family of Teaters.

McCreary: At one time a very thriving village named for Governor McCreary, it is now reduced to a small population and business. At the present there are two stores and a few other small business place. It is located two miles from Teaterville; discontinued Post Office.

Nina: About one mile east of McCreary, located on Back Creek, a branch of Paint Lick Creek. This place contains several nice homes and a splendid new graded school building. The churches, stores, and post office have been abandoned.

Hackley: is located slightly south-east of Nina on a county road. There is one general store and a few houses. Post Office discontinued.

Hyattsville: located on State Highway No. 52 and named for Allen Hiatt, who at one time owned two thousand acres of land in that section. It is located about three miles south-east of Lancaster. There is an abandoned L & N Railroad Station and a discontinued Post Office.

Point Leavell: is about two miles south-east of Hyattsville on Highway #52. It was named for John Y. Leavell. There is an abandoned Railroad Station, a discontinued Post Office and a general store. Mr. John Anderson operated a flour and meal mill here.

Manse: is about nine miles from Lancaster on Highway No. 52. Formerly known as Old Paint Lick, but later called Manse because of the Manse connected with the Presbyterian Church, which still remains. There is a cemetery at Manse where many prominent citizens of Garrard County have been buried. The school has been discontinued; but there is one store in operation.

Lowell: so named because of its location in the valleys. There are a large number of negroes in this section who have a school and a church.

Hammack: slightly southeast of Manse on a county road about six miles from the State Highway. There are two stores, a colored school, negro church, post office discontinued.

Catersville: located between state highways 19 and 20 and situated about 20 miles from Lancaster; named for J. B. Cater. It is in the Knob Region of the County; several logging mills are operated in this section. Now consists of a school, church, and one store.

Sweeney: named for Sweeney Morgan, a large landowner in that section. Post Office discontinued.

Toddville: named for Todd Scott in 1890; he built a store and a home here.

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(Eliza Ison).(4).

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Bibliography:

personal observation and interviews.

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14. Well Known Localities: (Continued):Gabbard School:

In the year 1921 Mr. George Gabbard who then lived on White Lick Creek bought a tract of land between the north fork of Cooper Creek and Wolf Trail Branch. This boundary of land containing some 160 acres was mostly woodland. Mr. Gabbard began by selling small acreages to individuals to be cleared for cultivation as part payment on the land. Soon a small community of people were located on or near Mr. Gabbard's farm. Many children belonging to these families were entirely isolated from any school advantages. Mr. Gabbard began to try to get the County School Board to build a school house for the community. In 1932 a small building was erected near Mr. Gabbard's home and a teacher was placed in charge.

In appreciation of the work done by Mr. Gabbard the school was named Gabbard School.

Mrs. J. C. Tudor, teacher of Gabbard School.

15. Agriculture:

- a. Number of farms - 2,217
- b. Farms operated by owners - 1,054
- c. Farms operated by tenants - 924
- d. Farms operated by managers - 3
- e. Farms operated by crop sharers - 507
- f. Acres in farm land - 140,839
- g. Average size of farms - 63.5
- h. Average value of farms - \$3,398
- i. Average value per acre - \$53.50
- j. Acres of idle cultivatable land - 1,433
- k. Acres pasture land - 79,249
- l. Acres of woodland - 4,385.

16. Agricultural Lay of the Land:

The agricultural lay of the land in Garrard County is peculiar in the respect that it ranges in fertility from the most fertile to the poorest land that is to be found any where in the country.

The northern part of Garrard County is Culleoka gravelly silt loam soil, an average soil in fertility with very rich small bottom areas and much steep broken land - by intermitted streams.

The eastern part of the county will range from fair soil to poor soil. The southeastern section composed of the Knobs is extremely poor soil of a clay texture and non-productive.

The south part of the county is composed of Shelbyville silt loam, a very fine soil as well as some very poor, rough soil.

The central part of the county is made up of Shelbyville silt loam and is very productive farm land.

The western part of Garrard County is made up of Maury silt loam, which contains phosphate rock and is the most productive land to be found in the county.

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(Eliza Ison).(3).

Bibliography:

14. Mrs. J. C. Tudor, teacher of Gabbard School.....
- 15.and 16. "Farm Census Preliminary Report for Garrard County" - 1935.
by Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
Washington, D.C.

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(Eliza Ison).(1).

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17. Crops Raised in County:

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In the northern and the western sections of the county tobacco, corn, hay, pastures of bluegrass, small fruits, and potatoes (for home consumption only) are grown.

In the eastern section corn and tobacco are grown.

In the southeastern part of the county very little farming is done, due to the poor fertility of the soil.

In the southern section hay, corn, and tobacco is produced.

Tobacco, wheat, and corn are grown all over the county, except in the southeastern part.

1936 prices:

tobacco	-	\$18.00 per 100 pounds.
hay	-	15.00 per ton.
corn	-	1.00 per bushel.
milk	-	.10 per quart.
sheep	-	Ewes - \$8.00; lambs - \$10.00 per head.

Berry growing, except in a small way, has decreased greatly in recent years, because of competition of growers from southern states who produce earlier crops and with modern methods of transportation, can dominate local markets.

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(Eliza Ison).(2).

Bibliography:

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B. W. Fortenberry, Garrard County Farm Agent.

18. Livestock:

Sheep raised in the County in 1936 numbered 22,523 and were assessed for \$99,540. They are raised in practically all sections of the county, but chiefly in the southern and western parts.

2,831 heads of cattle valued at \$193,825; and are raised in all sections of the county, but principally in the southern and western parts.

Hogs are raised throughout the county; and about 7,236 are raised and valued at \$40,720; raised mostly in the northern and western part of the county.

There are about 1,567 mules in the county which are valued at \$76,810. They are raised all over the county.

Horses also are raised throughout the county. The 1,608 horses in Garrard County are valued at \$76,810.

Chickens are raised throughout the county. The estimated number of the chickens in Garrard County is 20,000, and valued at approximately \$33,350.

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(Eliza Ison).(2).

Bibliography:

Mr. Tom Ward, Tax Assessor of Garrard County.

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19. Rural Housing Situation:Box 2
File 8

The home owned farm homes are above the average in the agricultural sections of the first and second and part of the third magisterial districts. Most of these homes are of frame structure with shingle or metal roofs. Some are colonial type, built of brick, with a large number of rooms; and are kept in good state of repair. The newer county citizens take great pride in their homes and surroundings especially those on the public highways. Housing in the southern and western sections are poor due to poor land areas and no fixed source of income other than W. P. A. Projects. Rural tenant houses are as a whole in bad condition. Most of these have bad foundations, if any, open floors, leaky roofs, improper heating facilities, and poor water supply and toilet conditions. Unless these conditions are improved the standards of the rural tenantry cannot be raised. The rural farm homes on the Lexington, Danville, and Richmond Roads are worthy of mention. With their well kept lawns, shade trees, concrete walks, yard fences, and all out buildings white washed or painted. The advent of the County Home Agent has done much toward beautifying of rural homes and surroundings.

W. A. Dickerson, G. B. Swinebroad, B.W. Fortenberry.

20. Rural Electrification:

Lancaster Rural District, Route 27, Lexington Pike there are six homes equipped with electricity. Bryantsville - Route 27, which is nine miles west of Lancaster on the Lexington Pike there are forty-one customers. Beuna Vista, sixteen miles north-west of Lancaster on the Burgin Road there are thirteen homes with electricity. Camp Nelson which is on the Garrard side of Kentucky River on Route 27 there are twelve users of electricity. Mt. Hebron, four miles from the main

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(Eliza Ison).(2).

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highway has four electrically equipped homes. Chenault Bridge, ten miles from Lancaster Road has nine customers. Stanford Rural Route, four miles from Lancaster has 10 customers. Lake Placid, 1½ miles from Lancaster has one electrically equipped home. Though there is quite a bit of rural electrification in Garrard County, there are many districts which are in need of it.

A. S. Britt, Manager of Lancaster

Kentucky Utilities Office.

Garrard County.

Atlas.

(Eliza Ison).(3).

Bibliography:

19. W. A. Dickerson, Real Estate Agent.

G. B. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor.

B. W. Fortenberry, County Agent.

20. A. S. Britt, Manager of Lancaster Kentucky Utilities Company.

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WRITERS PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

Box 2 File 14

19. The home owned farm homes are above the average in the agricultural sections of the first and second and part of the third Magistrial districts. Most of these homes are of frame structure with shingle or metal roofs. Some are colonial type, built of brick, with a large number of rooms, and are kept in good state of repair. The newer homes are two story, bungalows with five to eight rooms. Garrard county citizens take great pride in their homes and ~~their~~ surroundings especially those on the public highway. Housing in the southern and the western sections are as a whole good. While those in the extreme ~~the~~ southeastern section are poor due to poor land areas and no fixed source of income other than W. P.A. projects. Rural tenant houses are as a whole in bad condition. Most of these have bad foundations, if any, open floors, leaky roofs, improper heating facilities, and poor water supply and toilet conditions. Unless these conditions are improved the standards of the rural tenantry ~~do~~ cannot be raised. The rural farm homes on Lexington, Danville, and Richmond ^{Roads} are worthy of special mention. With their well kept lawns, shade trees, concrete walks, yard fences and all out buildings white washed or painted. The advent of the county Home Agent has done much toward the beautifying of rural homes and surroundings, 1.

1. Information from W.A. Dickerson, real estate agent
and G.B. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor
B.W. Fortenberry, county Agent

20. Rural Electrification

Lancaster rural district Route 27, Lexington pike, there are six customers. Bryantsville, Route 27, nine miles ^{west} ~~east~~ of Lancaster, Lexington pike, 41 customers. Bauna Vista, Sixteen ^{miles} north-west of Lancaster on the Burin road have 13, customers.

Camp Nelson, On the Garrard side of the Kentucky River, on Route 27, 16 mi from Lancaster

WRITERS' PROJECT

INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

Sept 27.

In the Northern and the Western section of the county tobacco, corn, hay, pastures of bluegrass, small fruits, and potatoes (for home consumption only) is grown.

In the Eastern section corn and tobacco are grown.

In the Southeastern part of the county very little farming is done due to the poor fertility of the soil.

The Southern section hay, corn, tobacco is produced.

Tobacco, wheat, and corn are grown all over the county except in the Southeastern part.

1936 prices:

Tobacco-----\$18.00 per 100 lbs.

Hay-----\$15.00 per ton

Corn-----\$1.00 per bu.

Milk----- .10 per qt.

Sheep----- Ewes \$8.00, Lambs \$10.00 per head

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Berry growing, ^{except} in a small way, has decreased

greatly, in recent years, because of competition of growers from Southern states, who ~~can~~ produce an earlier crop and with modern methods of transportation, can dominate local markets.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Sept 22.

Conservation of Natural resources. No effort had been made in the direction of conservation of natural resources in the county until the advent of the AAA and soil conservation Program. There are practically no forests in Garrard County, since what timber originally grew has been cut by successive generations. Intensive cultivation of crops on the rolling land, without terracing, ~~and~~ winter crop cover-

age has been conducive to soil erosion, especially in the Eastern and South Eastern sections. A soil conservation committee, headed by the County agent and working under the supervision of the Agricultural Experiment station of The University Of Kentucky, are doing splendid work and getting hearty co-operation from farmers in carrying out the plans. To date over 1,200 farmers have signed a working agreement with the committee and many more are expected to do so., As the work progresses. A considerable portion of the South Eastern section of the County should be retired and be reforested, either artificially, or naturally. (By B. W. Fortenberry, County Farm Agent)

Fish are being conserved by lakes that border a large part of Garrard County. Conservation of birds and other wildlife is being encouraged in the rural section by public spirited citizens in the County seat. Considerable improvement should be made in this line of work, since in one section of the County a greater portion of the land is not suitable for the production of agricultural commodities. For instance, the using of stone and available rock for building of fences. Reforestation for conservation of land and available timber to be used for building purposes and otherwise.

Herrington lake has several fish hatcheries. One rearing pond on the Richmond road consists of three acres, controlled by the state/

Game preserve in the Southern part of the county under Federal control. There is about 4,000 acres. There is also one in the Northern section of the county with A. B. Black as game warden.

INFORMATION FROM JOHN McROBERTS, HEAD OF FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION

(7)

21. Condition of County Roads:

During the days of slow moving traffic little thought was given to the many curves and grades found on the county roads. During the past decade little improvement is any has been done to these old roads. Today, with fast moving vehicles, these sharp curves and steep grades constitute one of the greatest traffic hazards. In this county we are doing everything possible to eliminate these unfavorable conditions.

There are several good county roads - and some are in excellent condition; however, there are many very bad ones, some of which are being repaired now.

22. Question not applicable to Garrard County.

23. Minerals:

There are no minerals such as coal and iron in Garrard County. There are a few marl beds, limestone, and shale. There are only two marl beds for commercial purposes. One on the farm of A. L. Elkin, about four miles south of Lancaster. One on the farm of Brit Manual, about nine miles southeast of Lancaster on Crab Orchard Road.

B. F. Fortenberry, County Agent.

24. Industry - Manufacturing plants:

The principal types of manufacturing in Garrard County are two flour mills: (1). Lancaster Milling Company - owned and operated by J. T. and J. R. Myers; and (2). Garrard Mill, Inc. - Henry L. Moore, Proprietor.

Lancaster Milling Co. makes flour, cornmeal, various stock feeds, some poultry feeds; and the principal sources of raw materials for

Garrard County.

Atlas.

(Eliza Iso.).(2).

Box 2 File 8

these products are:wheat, corn, rye, grains, and hay bought from the Garrard County farmers. There are eight employees, including the owners, with an average monthly wage of about \$20.00 per week. This includes the entire working force. The income of the manufactured product exceeds that of the agricultural products.

Robert Myers, Book-keeper of Lancaster

Mill Co.

The Garrard Mill, manufactures flour, meal, various stock feeds, poultry feeds, which are sold at wholesale and retail. There are twelve people employed, four of which are office workers. The average wage of the laborers is about \$18.00 per week. The average of the office employees is about \$20.00 each week. The income of the manufactured products is greater than that of the agricultural products.

Mrs. H. L. Moore, Book-keeper of Garrard

Mill Co.,Inc.

Garrard County.

Atlas.

(Eliza Ison).(3).

box 2 file 8

Bibliography:

21. George W. Pero, Assistant County Road Engineer.
22. B. F. Fortenberry, County Agent.
24. Robert Myers, Bookkeeper of Lancaster Milling Co.
24. Mrs. H. L. Moore, Bookkeeper of Garrard County Milling Co., Inc.

Writers Project
Information for Atlas

Box 2
File 14

22. Question not applicable to Garrard County

23. We have no minerals with the exception of a few marl beds, limestone, shale. There are only two marl beds for commercial purposes. One on the farm of R.L. Elkin about four miles south of Lancaster. One ~~on~~ on the farm of Brit Manuel about nine miles, southeast of Lancaster on Crab Orchard road. by, B.F. Fortenberry, Co. Agent

24. The principle ~~kinds of~~ types of manufacturing in Garrard county are two flour mills, ^{a.} Lancaster Milling Co., owned and operated by J.T. and J.R. Myers and Garrard Mill, Inc., Henry L. Moore, Proprietor.

Lancaster Milling Co. Manufactures ~~of~~ flour, cornmeal, various stock feeds, some poultry feeds, and the principle sources of raw materials for these products are ~~the wheat, corn, rye, grains, and hay~~ wheat, corn, rye, grains, and hay bought from the Garrard County farmers. ^{b.} There are eight employees including the owners with an average monthly payment of about ^{c.} \$20 per week. This includes the entire working force. ^{d.} The income of the manufactured product exceeds that of the agricultural products. ~~As~~

Information from Robt. Myers, Bookkeeper of
Lancaster Milling Co.

^{a.} Garrard Mill, manufacturers of flour, meal, various stock feeds, poultry feeds which are sold at wholesale and retail. ^{b.} There are twelve people employed, four of which are office workers. ^{c.} The average wage of the laborers is about \$10 per week. The average of the office employees is about \$20 each week. ^{d.} The income of the manufactured product is greater than that of the agricultural products.

Information from ;

Mrs. H.L. Moore, Bookkeeper of Garrard Co. Milling Co. Inc

WRITERS' PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

Box 2
File 14

From
26. *Social interview from and personal observation*

A. Lancaster has no music club. There are about six privately owned clubs ~~XXXX~~ ^{houses} located on Herrington Lake. There is a four acre ball park belonging to the city school, and used as public ball park during vacation period, ~~There is~~ Also a tennis court on the school ground, used by citizens of the town through the summer months. There are no public swimming pools, or bathing beaches, other than at Herrington lake.

Lancaster has no municipal auditorium, has one theatre, and one small ~~public park in the center of the square~~, used by the children as a place for recreation, one library, owned by The Women's Club.

B. Garrard County has no rural parks. The fishing privileges are ~~XXXX~~ confined to the lakes, Herrington and Placid. Fishing permits for Lake Placid are issued only to members of the Town's fishing club.

Garrard County is rich in historic shrines, romance and tradition. There are four, however which have national pre-eminence. Namely: Camp Dick Robinson, Uncle Tom's Cabin, The home of Carrie Nation and Chimney Rock. The following excerpts from Clay Sutton, Lancaster, Ky. Correspondent for The Courier Journal, Feb. 2, 1930: "Garrard County, Ky., of which Lancaster is the capital, has within its borders a picturesque and noted natural wonder known as "Chimney Rock," in addition to a number of other historic shrines and places rich in romance and tradition. This grotesque freak of nature, standing in a secluded nook among towering cliffs on the south bank of the Ky river, is six miles from High Bridge and Dix Dam, eight miles from the birthplace of Carrie Nation, of hatchet-wielding fame, and only a short distance from the National Cemetery at Camp Nelson. It may be reached over a macadam road eight miles long, which forms a junction with Federal Highway No. 27, just below the village of Bryantsville. The last mile of this

Box & File 14

The following is from The Lexington Herald, Feb. 12, 1937, written by Clay Sutton:

"Without ~~repairs~~ for 100 years and unoccupied for two decades, the venerable building, battered by storms and eaten by the erosion of a century, has at last collapsed and now lies prostrate upon its foundations."

"The home of Carrie Nation, Nationally known, is located on a blue grass farm about nine miles from Lancaster.

"The family burying ground is in the garden near the house, where eight tombstones, heavy marble slabs imposed on low stone walls only a

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Foot or so in height, mark the burial place of some of her near relatives, including her grandfather." *Box 2 File 14*

The scenic value of Ky. and Dix River cliffs is known far and wide. Perpendicular cliffs of 200 feet, or more bear their heights on these rivers. Around Camp Nelson, the cliffs are magnificent in their verdure of trees and flowers. One artist in particular, Paul Sawyer, of New York, made himself famous by painting the scenery of Ky. river cliffs at Camp Nelson.

22. Conservation of Natural Resources:

No effort had been made in the direction of conservation of natural resources in the county until the advent of the AAA and Soil Conservation Program. There are practically no forests in Garrard County since what timber originally grew has been cut by successive generations. Intensive cultivation of crops on the rolling land, without terracing, and without planting winter cover crops has been conducive to soil erosion, especially in the eastern and southeastern sections. A soil conservation committee headed by the County Agent and working under the supervision of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky are doing splendid work and getting hearty cooperation from farmers in carrying out the plans. To date, over 1,200 farmers have signed a working agreement with the committee and many more are expected to do so as the work progresses. A considerable part of the southeastern section of the county should be retired and re-forested, either artificially or naturally.

Fish are being conserved by lakes that border a large part of Garrard County. Conservation of birds and other wild life is being encouraged in the rural section by public spirited citizens in Lancaster. Considerable improvement should be made in this line of work, since in one section of the county a greater part of the land is not suitable for the production of agricultural commodities. For instance, the using of stone and available rock for building fences. Re-forestation for conservation of land and available timber to be used for building purposes and otherwise.

Box 2 File 8

Herrington Lake has several fish hatcheries. One rearing pond on the Richmond road consists of three acres, controlled by the State.

There is a Game Preserve in the southern part of the county under Federal control. There are about 4,000 acres in this preserve. There is also one in the northern section of the county with A. B. Black as game warden.

Garrard County.

Atlas.

(Eliza Ison).(3).

Box 2. File 8

Bibliography:

B. W. Fortenberry, Garrard County Farm Agent.

John McRoberts, Head of Fish and Game Association .

Writers' Project.

Information for Atlas

Q5.

COURT HOUSE--Temple of justice

JAIL---Care for Prisoners

COUNTY FARM--Care for the indigent

COUNTY BARN--Road Employment *Equipment*

Court House

Original

The/~~XXXXXX~~ structure, which cost around \$35,000, but is now valued at \$75,000, accepted by the building Committee and first used at October term of Court in 1868.

It was remodeled in 1915 at a cost of ^{\$}15,000. This building is located on the Public square, in Lancaster, on the corner of Stanford Street. It is built of brick and stone. ~~XX XXX XXXXXX XX XXXX XX & XXXX XX XXXXXX.~~ The building consists of a large basement, which contains two toilets, boiler and coal ^{Bin}. The ~~second~~ ^{first} floor has a long hall running full length of the building, with offices of County Judge, Tax Commissioner, County Attorney, and County Court room on the right wing. The Offices of The Sheriff, Circuit Clerks, with vaults are on the left wing of the hall.

Second

The ~~Third~~ floor has a large Circuit Court room, Two jury rooms, Court stenographers office, two other small rooms which are used for offices, occasionally, and a ladies Toilet, a belfry and cupola on top of the building.

County Jail

The County Jail is located at the corner of Stanford and Buford streets was built in 1873. The building, which is badly arranged, is of brick structure (and stone), consists of two stories and basement. The first floor contains main office and large room for prisoners, with

four cells built around for men and one cell for women. The condition of these cells is fairly good. The womens cell needs new floor. The kitchen and dining room are in the basement. The jailer and family live on the second floor, which consists of five rooms and bath, all of which ~~XXXXXX~~ are in good condition, with the exception of needing paper and painting.

COUNTY FARM

The County Farm contains 160 acres of improved land, is located about four miles East of Lancaster, on the Kirksville pike, and is valued at \$12,000.

A frame dwelling of eight rooms is for the Superintendent and there are three buildings, boxed and stripped, that are used for the inmates, which number eight at the present. There are two barns, one for the stock and one for tobacco. There are also other necessary outbuildings. The approximate value of all the buildings is about \$4,000. They are in a fair state of repair.

The land produces wheat, corn, tobacco and hay. Stock raised on the ~~XXXXX~~ farm are Sheep, hogs, and cows. Nearly all food for the consumption of the inmates is raised on the farm.

County Barn

The County Barn is located one quarter of a mile from town, on the Stanford road. A dwelling house, which is also county property and the barn are valued at \$2,000. The barn is used to house County road equipment, which is valued at \$10,000. The house and barn are in good condition.

INFORMATION FROM THE FOLLOWING:

County Court House---from County Court Order Book and Judge V. A. Lear.

(1)

25. County Institutions:

Box 2
File 8

Court House: The original structure, which cost around \$35,000, but is now valued at \$75,000, accepted by the building Committee and first used at October term of court in 1868.

It was remodeled in 1915 at a cost of \$15,000. This building is located on the Public Square in Lancaster, on the corner of Stanford Street. It is built of brick and stone. The building consists of a large basement, which contains two toilets, boiler and coal bin. The first floor has a long hall running full length of the building, with offices of County Judge, Tax Commissioner, County Attorney, and County Court Room on the right wing. The offices of the Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, and County Clerk with vaults are on the left wing of the hall.

The second floor has a large Circuit Court Room, two jury rooms, Court stenographers office, and a ladies toilet, a belfry and cupola on top of the building.

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County farm: The County farm contains 180 acres of improved land, is located about four miles east of Lancaster, on the Kirksville Pike, and is valued at \$12,000.

A frame dwelling of eight rooms is for the Superintendent and there are three buildings, boxed and stripped, that are used for the inmates, which number eight at the present. There are two barns, one for the stock and one for tobacco. There are also other necessary out-buildings. The approximate value of all the buildings is about \$4,000. They are in a fair state of repair.

The land produces wheat, corn, tobacco, and hay. Stock raised on the farm are sheep, hogs, and cows. Nearly all food for the consumption of the inmates is raised on the farm.

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County Court Order Book,

Judge V. A. Lear.

Garrard County.

Atlas. (Eliza Ison). (3).

Bibliography:

Box 2
File 8

County Court Order Books.

Judge V. A. Lear.

ly has not increased to any great
the population was 8,186, in
1830--a 13,000/ It is mainly
tion is about 18% of the total.
ally stationary. While the urban
to accessibility to Lancaster

are about the average of those
ing sections of the county are in
is due to poor agricultural areas
Much of this condition could
Rearrangement of plans with
added new material. Papering,
in cabinets, making over old
Painting or whitewashing, etc.
garden by planting shrubbery and
the County Farm Agent and

the first and second and the fourth
to splendid agricultural areas

1. *Eliza Ison*, *Eliza Ison*
2. *Eliza Ison*, *Eliza Ison*
3. *Eliza Ison*, *Eliza Ison*

25 COURT, 1830-1831

WRITERS' PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

Box 2
File 14

From
26. Social interview *from* and *personal observation*

A. Lancaster has no music club. There are about six privately owned clubs ^{Houses} ~~XXXX~~ located on Harrington Lake. There is a four acre ball park belonging to the city school, and used as public ball park during vacation period, ~~There is~~ Also a tennis court on the school ground, used by citizens of the town through the summer months. There are no public swimming pools, or bathing beaches, other than at Harrington lake.

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Box 2 Feb 14
route is steep and rugged, and can be negotiated only on foot.

"Chimney Rock, sculptured by the action of slow erosion through countless centuries, presents a series of enormous limestone blocks, cubical in general form, but differing greatly in size, superimposed uncertainly one upon the other, completing a lofty ensemble of marked scenic individuality."

The following is from The Lexington Herald, Feb. 12, 1937, written by Clay Sutton:

"By proceeding out the Richmond pike about six miles from Lancaster and turning to the right into a narrow county lane one soon comes upon a windswept elevation atop which may be seen a confused heap of bricks mortar and broken beams, all that remains of the old Kennedy mansion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" fame.

"Without repairs for 100 years and unoccupied for two decades, the venerable building, battered by storms and eaten by the erosion of a century, has at last collapsed and now lies prostrate upon its foundations."

THE FOLLOWING IS FROM THE KENTUCKY POST, June 21, 1931, written by Clay Sutton, of Lancaster, Ky.:

"The home of Carrie Nation, Nationally known, is located on a blue grass farm about nine miles from Lancaster.

"Her father was George Moore, a slave owner and well-to-do farmer. The family residence, consisting of 10 rooms, all on the ground floor, except one, is constructed of hewn logs and today is in a state of fair preservation. The original farm borders for some distance the eastern shore of Harbington Lake and is only a few miles from the noted Dix Dam.

"The family burying ground is in the garden near the house, where eight tombstones, heavy marble slabs imposed on low stone walls only a few feet high, mark the graves of her near relatives. XXXXX her near relatives XXXXX

Foot or so in height, mark the burial place of some of her near relatives, including her grandfather." *Box 2 file 14*

The scenic value of Ky. and Dix River cliffs is known far and wide. Perpendicular cliffs of 200 feet, or more bear their heights on these rivers. Around Camp Nelson, the cliffs are magnificent in their verdure of trees and flowers. One artist in particular, Paul Sawyer, of New York, made himself famous by painting the scenery of Ky. river cliffs at Camp Nelson.

①

26. Large estates:Box 2
File 8

Lakeview Farm consisting of 720 acres, is one of the largest estates of Garrard County. It is beautifully located on the bluffs of Harrington Lake, just above Chenault Bridge. This farm and old colonial home dates its history back to pre-war days. The family of Jones Adams, who claimed ancestry with John Quincy Adams, were pioneer settlers from Virginia. In the original posts of the large front porch were bullet holes, from long range rifles fired from the bluff of Camp Dick Robinson, the first Federal camp south of the Ohio River. Upon the death of Mr. Adams, this estate became the property of G. T. Higginbottom, later to the Rankin family. In 1926 J. A. Robinson became the owner of the farm and remodeled the large ten-room house. The old floors were originally of ash which were kept in tact. This farm is located in the heart of the best agricultural section of Garrard County. A number of tenant houses and overseer's houses, with all modern equipment makes this one of the most notable places in this section of the State. Mr. Robinson was a breeder of fine stock and in 1932 was selected as Master Farmer of Garrard County. Mr. Robinson and his family lived at this place until his death in 1933. The place was later sold to a syndicate from New York, with Mr. J. C. Lewis as Superintendent; and is still operated under the name of Lakeview Stock Farm.

Bowman Heights: is probably the largest single estate in Garrard County, consisting of 910 acres, located in the extreme north-eastern section of the county most of which is on the rich bottom land of the Kentucky River. Originally, this large estate was the property of George Bowman, a pioneer settler from Virginia. In its early days, this old colonial house overlooking the Kentucky River, was one of the show places of the state. A large ten-room house with two porches had one porch with stained small paned glass and fan-shaped colored pane over the large walnut door, which was a thing of beauty. Besides the many cabins located on this

plantation, there was a carriage house, a grill house, meat house, and kitchen in the yard where the food was cooked and then carried to the house. A deer park was kept for years. Peafowls and pheasants swept their long, graceful tails to be viewed by visitors. During stage coach days the road from Lexington to Danville passed by this beautiful old place and legend says that Jenny Lind, in travelling through stopped on her way to see the beauty of the place. The old house has lost most of its beauty, being occupied by tenants for years. Misses Georgie and Willie Bowman who hired the property lived in Danville for years. Miss Willie is now living in Washington D.C. and is mentally incompetent. The present owner, H. C. Ruble, whose father, J. B. Ruble rented this place for 30 years; bought the place in 1932 and is producing good crops and fine stock each year.

Pine Crest: is perhaps one of the best kept and one of the most noted for its beauty and gracious hospitality. It is the 200 acre farm of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogan Ballard, and is situated about nine miles from Lancaster on Highway #27. This farm in Civil War days was the property of Briar Jones, a pioneer settler who owned many slaves and several hundred acres of land. The original structure of the house now stands with much modern improvement. It is a large two-story brick building, with wide halls and porches. There is a beautiful avenue of pines giving an attractive entrance to the place. A lovely garden, pergola, and lily and goldfish pond add much to the scenic beauty of the surroundings. Mr. Ballard operates a large dairy farm in connection with other farming industries. The products of this farm are sold almost exclusively to the large hotels and principle restaurants of Lexington. All operations of the dairy are done by electricity. After passing from the Gene family, son-in-law of Mr. Jones, the farm changed hands a number of times. A part of the estate which at one time was about 600 acres, was bought by the great-grandfather of Mr. Ballard, and has been in the Ballard family for over fifty years.

Bibliography:

Information given by owners of these estates:

Mr. J. C. Lewis - and personal knowledge.

H. C. Fable

Mr. J. Hogan Ballard.

Also some information from personal knowledge.

26. Recreation and Leisure time facilities: *Box 2 File 8* ①

(a). Lancaster has no music clubs. There are about six privately owned club houses located on Herrington Lake. There is a four-acre ball park belonging to the city school and used as public ball park during vacation periods; also a tennis court on the school ground, used by citizens of the town through the summer months. There are no public swimming pools, or bathing beaches, other than at Herrington Lake. Lancaster has no municipal auditorium; it does have one theater and one small public park in the center of the Public Square which is used by the children as a place for play. There is one library which is owned by The Women's Club.

(b). Garrard County has no rural parks. The fishing privileges are confined to the lakes, Herrington and Flacid. Fishing permits for Lake Flacid are issued only to members of the Town's Fishing Club.

Garrard County is rich in historic shrines, romance and tradition. There are four places, however, which have national pre-e inence. Namely: Camp Dick Robinson, Uncle Tom's Cabin, the home of Carrie Nation, and Chimney Rock. The following excerpts from Clay Sutton, Lancaster correspondent for the Courier Journal, February 2, 1930: "Garrard County, Kentucky of which Lancaster is the capital, has within its borders a picturesque and noted natural wonder known as Chimney Rock; in addition to a number of other historic shrines and places rich in romance and tradition. This grotesque greak of nature standing in a secluded nook among towering cliffs on the south bank of the Kentucky River, is six miles from High Bridge and Dix Dam; and eight miles from the birthplace of Carrie Nation, of hatchet-

wielding farm, and only a short distance from the National Cemetery at Camp Nelson. It may ^b be reached over a macadam road eight miles long, which forms a junction with Federal Highway #27, just below the village of Bryantsville. The last mile of this route is steep and rugged and can be negotiated only on foot.

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From The Kentucky Post, by Clay Sutton: "The home of Carrie Nation, nationally known, is located on a blue-grass farm about nine miles from Lancaster. Her father was George Moore, a slave owner and well-to-do farmer. The family residence, consisting of 10 rooms, all on the ground floor, except one, is constructed of hewn logs and today is in a state of fair preservation. The original farm borders for some distance the eastern shore of Herrington Lake and is only a few miles from the noted Dix Dam.

Box 2 File 8

"The family burying ground is in the garden near the house, where eight tombstones, heavy marble slabs imposed on low stone walls only a foot or so in height mark the burial place of some of her near relatives, including her grandfather".

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Box 2 File 8

Barrard County.

Atlas.

(Eliza Ison). (4).

Bibliography:

Social Interview.

Personal observation.

WRITERS' PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

Box 2
File 14

27. Health and Sanitation

As a result of the improvement of public health standards, from the concerted health agencies in recent years the general health of Lancaster and Garrard county is far above the average.

The high altitude and incline drainage from the public square is much in favor to the health of Lancaster citizens.

Very few cases of typhoid occur and very few epidemics, worthy of mention. Garrard county and Lancaster have no hospitals, nor a health department. Two attempts have been made to maintain a hospital in the town, but in each case the attempt proved unsuccessful, from a financial standpoint, and had to be abandoned.

The water supply is from an artificial lake, about one half mile from the public square. Some three hundred families are served from this lake, which a recent Bacteriological test show a very small percentage of bacteria. A \$75,000 sewerage system (P W A) is being constructed, which will greatly improve the sewage disposal.

Eight licensed physicians, 5 located in the county seat, including one colored Dr., one located at Bryantville, 9 miles N E of Lancaster, and 2 at Paint Lick, 14 miles South East of Lancaster, look after the health of the county. The largest percent of hospital cases are taken to Danville, which is nearer. The two hospitals in Richmond receive the next share, with Lexington and Louisville following.

Information from: Dr. V. G. Kinnaird, County Health Officer.

(Have written in for death rate as County Health Officer could not give it. A letter received in the morning mail states the information is being furnished but too late for this report. Will send later).

Box 2
File 14

PUBLIC WORKS

28

WPA PROJECTS

1. Roads, 149 employed
2. Sewing Project, 26 employed
3. Writers' Project, 1 employed
4. Cross Indexing , 3 employed

PWA PROJECT

Town Sewage, 107 employed

29.

Education

All schools have been located on map.

30. . ANNUAL EVENTS, FESTIVALS, CELEBRATIONS, FAIRS, etc.

Annual Events: School fairs, which includes 4 H Clubs, Home Makers annual meeting at Court house, with community singing and stunts from each club, Christmas and Thanksgiving commemoration, Community tree in center of Public square, with a gift for the needy of the town, sponsored by by citizens and business men, including toys and candy for the children, a basket of food for the poor, sponsored by the Red Cross, Halloween celebration at school XXXXXS auditorium, or public square. , Memorial day services at cemetry, sponsored by The American Legion and Odd Fellows.

31.

PUBLICATIONS

"There is one newspaper published in Lancaster, the weekly Central Record, with 5 employees, including the manager. This paper was established in 1909 and has enjoyed a steady and consistant growth in circulation and influence since that time. It has a circulation of

Box 2 File 14

3

3,000 copies, largely in Garrard and adjacent parts of Madison, Lincoln and Boyle counties. The retail area of Lancaster, where the paper is published, embraces a territory approximately 15 miles in every direction from town. The wholesale area comprises all of Eastern and Southern Ky. The Central Record is a Democratic newspaper and has won recognition as one of the outstanding weekly newspapers of Ky."

Information from Seymore Goodman, Manager of Central Record.

J. E. Robinson, Editor and Publisher of Central Record

Seymore Goodman, Local Editor, and Manager.

Suppliment to 26. B Points of Historic interest.

From Historical Sketches of Lancaster and Garrard County, by Dr.

J. B. Kinnaird-1796-1924.

Pioneer Baptist Church

"The first organized Baptist Church in Ky. was the "Travelling Church" piloted to Gilberts Creek in 1781 by Lewis Craig. Being persecuted in Virginia, suffering insults and imprisonment, he concluded to emigrate with congregation to the new western country. He called his membership together and submitted his plans which were adopted.

"Captain William Ellis had visited Ky. in the year 1779. He had come, it is said, on this trip in the interest of the Craigs, Ellises and Wallers, there exiting some kind of connection between these families. All of these were evidently satisfied with the investigation of Capt. Ellis, for all broke up their homes in Virginia, and journeyed to the Blue Grass Region of Ky. and settled near each other.

Ex 2 File 14

"This change took place in the year 1781. So, one Sunday morning early in Sept., 1781, the Church (upper Spootsylvania) gathered with its beloved pastor for one final season of worship at the house where they had met so often and so long, and, also, to bid farewell to those whom they were to leave behind on the morrow, for on that day this congregation was to start in a body to Ky. Gathered here was a whole flourishing church, pastor, officers, members, all ready for departure over the mountains through the bitterest hardships, into the then "Wild West."--Lewis N. Thompson in "Lewis Craig, The Pioneer Baptist Preacher."

"There were about 600 men, women and children in this noble band. After many trials, hardships and tribulations; after being halted and attacked by hostile Indians, several being killed, they finally reached Logan's Fort the middle of December 1781. Logan had selected a location for them on Gilbert's creek, three miles east of where Lancaster is situated. There they built a station and, in due time, erected a log church which was succeeded by a brick church that stood until the close of the Civil War. Craig and his migratory congregation remained about two years at Gilbert's Creek when they moved in a body to South Elkhorn in Fayette County, Ky. In 1783 Craig organized The Forks of Dicks River Church, on the Lexington pike, 5 miles from Lancaster. The present pastor of The Fork Church, Lewis N. Thompson, has written and published an excellent story of Lewis Craig and the "Travelling Church," intitled "Lewis Craig, The Pioneer Baptist Preacher," which gives a detailed account of the great man and his migrations.

"Many years ago Ranke, a historian, who lived in Lexington, published a pamphlet on "The Travelling Church," which gives many details about Craig and his congregation at Gilbert's Creek.

"Is there a spot in this commonwealth more worthy of an enduring memorial than the silent hilltop where finally rested the ark

of "The Traveling Church," a memorial to perpetuate the story of that heroic church and in honor of those undaunted champions of civil and religious liberty, the Pilgrim fathers and Mothers of the West?"¹-Tra Travelling Church"--Ranke."

Box 2 FILE 8

①

27. Health and Sanitation:

- a. Number of doctors: 9.
- b. County Health Board of Garrard County, with a County Health Doctor and Nurse. Also Red Cross.
- c. No hospitals - most hospital cases are taken to Danville and Boyle County Hospital; some are taken to hospitals in Lexington.
- d. Death rate - 1935 - 11.2 per 1000.

Dr. V. G. Minnaird, County Health Officer.

28. Public Works:

There are four W. F. A. Projects in Garrard County:

- Roads - 143 employed.
- Sewing project - 26 employed.
- Writer's Project - 1 employed.
- Cross indexing - 3 employed.

There is one F. W. A. Project in Garrard County:

- Town sewage - 107 employed.

29. All schools have been located on the map.

30. Annual Events, Festivals, Celebrations, Fairs, etc:

Annual events: school fairs, which include 4H Clubs, Home Makers annual meeting at Courthouse, with community singing and stunts for each club. Also, celebrations for Christmas, and Thanksgiving. At Christmas time there is a community tree in the center of the Public Square, with a gift for the needy of the town; sponsored by citizens and business men, including toys for

children and a basket of food for the poor. This is also sponsored by the Red Cross.

Box 2 File 8

There are also Halloween Celebrations at school auditoriums or the Public Square for everyone to enjoy.

Memorial Day services are held at the cemetery every year under the sponsorship of The American Legion and the Odd Fellows.

31. Publications:

There is one newspaper published in Lancaster, the weekly Central Record, with 5 employees, including the manager. This paper was established in 1882 and has enjoyed a steady and consistent growth in circulation since that time. It has a circulation of 3,000 copies, largely in Garrard County and adjacent parts of Madison, Lincoln, and Boyle Counties. The retail area of Lancaster, where the paper is published, embraces a territory approximately 15 miles in every direction from town. The wholesale area comprises all of eastern and southern Kentucky. The Central Record is a democratic paper and has won recognition as one of the outstanding weekly newspapers of Kentucky.

Seymore Goodman, Editor and Manager.

J. E. Robinson, Publisher.

Garrard County.

Atlas.

(Eliza Ison). (3).

Bibliography:

Box 2
File 8

Dr. V. G. Minnaird, County Health Officer.

J. E. Robinson, Publisher of Central Record.

Seymore Goodman, Editor and Manager of Central Record.

Garrard Co. Climate. (See Higgins-130)

The season variations and crop seasons are the same as other central Kentucky counties.

The climate is temperate; and the winters of moderate duration; and while the weather is more or less changeable, cold periods are usually short. Snow seldom lies on the ground for any length of time. The summers are long and warm, with some very hot spells, of short duration.

The mean annual precipitation is about 46 inches. The average date of the latest killing frost in the spring is April 17th, and the earliest in fall is Oct. 15th.

Sarrard Co. Climate. (Sue Higgins-130)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge;

Interviews with "oldest inhabitants."

Box 2 File 8
Garrard Co. Cemeteries outside Cities. (Sue Higgins-624.)

One of the oldest cemeteries in Garrard is "Old Paint Lick" located nine miles east of Lancaster, just off the Richmond Rd. Ky. 52. Kentucky pioneers, heroes of the Revolution and those who died in Flanders Field sleep here.

Among those buried here are William Miller, first settler of Paint Lick, and Revolutionary soldier, the pioneer families of Champ and Leavell, General Thomas Kennedy, also Revolutionary War veteran.

Gen. Kennedy owned 15,000 acres of land, and 200 hundred slaves; and maintained one of the most pretentious agricultural establishments in the South.

His tomb, originally consisting of a heavy marble slab, is said to have been struck by lightning three times; and is today a mass of fragments.

The entire cemetery had been neglected for a half century, until about ten years ago. Now extensive improvements have been under the efforts of Mrs Anna Burnside Brown. Macadam driveways have been constructed, rubbish removed and ornamental entrance gates erected.

Box 2 File 8

Garrard Co. Cemeteries outside Cities. (Sue Higgins-624)

Bibliography:

"Old Paint Lick Cemetery" by Clay Sutton, Lexington
Herald, Apr. 15, 1928.

Box 8 File 8

8

Garrard Co. Clubs-Fishing. (Sue Higgins-535)

Garrard County has a fishing club. It has no dues, and few meetings; except in the spring they send a man out to protect Herrington Lake during the month of May.

Joe Kelly is president, and Wood Burnside, vice president.

Garrard Co. Clubs-Fishing (Sue Higgins-535)

Bibliography:

Data furnished by Mr.L.N.Miller of the Central
Record,newspaper, office.

Garrard County, Kentucky.

Customs

Sue Higgins

Box 2 File 8

14

Tale told to Children:

The mother tries to scare the children into taking medicine by saying, "If you don't take this the doctor will come and put a needle in your arm or cut off your ears." When the child is really sick enough to have a doctor, he is afraid of the doctor when he gets there.

Regardless of culture, all classes rich or poor, black or white go to see the new born baby -- that's a Lawrence County custom. While kissing the baby and making a wish is either a method of getting a wish to come true, or perhaps giving the new baby a cold --- it all depends on what the particular person believes.

Letcher County, Kentucky.

Customs

Mrs. Scrooge.

Automobiles are used exclusively in the town also to a considerable extent in the country. There are still a few horse drawn buggies.

GARRARD COUNTY

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(7).

4

Idioms: Peculiar Sayings.

Dialect

Box 2
File 8

People are here from the lead mines. (When a large crowd is present.)

Is that you? You sure have broke a sight.

I haven't seen you in a coon's age.

They were up by time. (When they want to go anywhere very early.)

I am going abroad to spend the day. (Meaning going visiting.)

That woman goes a heap.

Those people have always lived at the top of the pot.

Garrard Co.

Folk Songs

(See Higgins-242) (8)

Corn Song

I had three hogs on Hunter's Hill,
I'd give them all for one,
What shall we do for bac on, pray?
Till Brother Fowler comes,
Six yards of cotton already wove,
And now the garment is done.

Pete Kavanaugh.

Dying Cowboy

T'was once in the saddle I use to go dashing,
T'was once in the saddle I used to be gay,
But first to card playing and then to dram drinking,
Oh, I'm a young cowboy and dying today.

Carry me to the graveyard and throw the sod over me,
For I'm a young cowboy and know I've done wrong,
Beat the drum slowly and play the fife sadly,
For I'M a young cowboy and dying today.

Mrs. Jennie Slavin.

90
Box 2
File 8
(5)
Garrard Co. Early Settlement. (Sue Higgins-230)

Lewis Craig's station on Gilbert's Creek, is a few miles east of Lancaster, Crab Orchard Road. Was settled in 1780 by the "Traveling Baptist Church. No remains now except the old graveyard.

Adams Station, 1783. Location not known.

Kennedy's Station, 1792, was between Paint Lick and Dix River. Nothing remains to mark the place.

Paint Lick Station, 1782 was near the present town of Paint Lick. Nothing remains to mark the place except the graves of old settlers, and these are on the Madison side of the boundary line between the counties.



Box 2 File 8

Garrard Co. Early Settlement. (Sue Higgins-230)

Bibliography:

Collins Hist. of Kentucky, Vol. 2, page 18-23-24
combined with personal knowledge.



Box 2
File 8
①
Garrard Co. Fauna. (Sue Higgins-190)

A few wild animals are still to be found in the rougher portions of the county, they are:

Squirrels, rabbits, opossums, raccoons, minks, weasels, foxes, ground-hogs, skunks, moles, rats and mice.

Of course all the domestic animals are present; horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats.

The native birds include cardinals, wrens, mocking-birds, meadow-larks, and doves, and quail.

A certain area in the Buckeye section is a favorite feeding ground and winter resort for these. The region is crossed by Sugar Creek, a tributary of Kentucky River. The dense cedar thickets and extensive briar patches and creeper and vine entanglements combine to form an excellent shelter for native animals and birds.

Garrard also possesses another sanctuary of wild life, known as Hamilton's Valley, bordering for a considerable distance on the Rockcastle County line.

Carrard Co.

Fauna. (Sue Higgins-190)

Box 2
File 8

Bibliography:

Data from L.R.W. Clay Sutton.

~~Box 4 File 1A~~
Box 2 File 10

①

Garrard Co. Flora. (Sue Higgins-180)

Trees:- Hackberry, persimmon, chestnut, walnut, hickory nut, oak, elm, locust, poplar, pine, cedar, arbor vita, maple

Fruit trees:- Apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry.

Flowers:- violet, iris, jonquil, tulip, hyacinth, lilac, daffodil (spring);

Canterbury bell, fox-glove, peony, red yarrow, sweet william, hollyhock, larkspur, phlox, shasta daisy, tiger lily, aster, petunia, canna, and zinnia (summer)

Some of the wild plants are Queen Anne's lace, white buttercup, dock, mildweed, tongue grass, horse-weed, iron weed, Virginia creeper, poison oak, yampson, Spanish needles and whitetop, quack grass, a farm menace, dandelions and snow drop.

Small fruits: strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and grape. The pawpaw grows on a small tree, and is sometimes called "Kentucky banana."

Box 2 File 19A
Garrard Co. Flora. (Sue Higgins-180)

①
Trees:- Hackberry, persimmon,, chestnut, walnut, hickory nut, oak, elm, locust, poplar, pine, cedar, arbor vita, maple

Fruit trees;- Apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry.

Flowers:- violet, iris, jonquill, tulip, hyacinth, lilac, daffodil (spring);

Canterbury Bell, Fox-glove, peony, red barrow, sweet William, hollyhock, larkspur, phlox, shasta daisy, tiger lily, aster, peunia, canna, and zinnia (summer)

Some of the wild plants are Queen Anne's lace, white buttercup, dock, mildweed, tongue grass, horse-weed, iron weed, Virginia creeper, poison oak, ginseng, Spanish needles and whitetop. quack grass, a farm menace, dandelions and snow drop.

Small fruits: strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and grape. The pawpaw grows on a small tree, and is sometimes called "Kentucky banana."

Box 2 File 19

~~Flora~~

Harrard Co.

Flora. (Sue Higgins-180)

Bioliography:

Data from the County Farm Agent's Office.

372 0

Date from the County Term Agent's Office.

Biography:

Harvard Co. (Sue Higgins-180) Florida.

XXXX

Box 4
Box 2
File 1A

Box 2 File 10

A Lady.

Down in Carlisle there lived a lady,
She was beautiful and gay,
She was determined to live a lady
And no man her could betray.

At length there came two loving brothers
This fair young lady all for to see,
One of them was a brave lieutenant,
A man of honor and of war,
The other was a bold sea captain,
And belonged to the ship called Colonel Carr.

Then up speaks this fair young lady, saying,
I can't be but one man's bride,
But if you will come here tomorrow morning
This sad case I will decide.

She ordered up her carriage and horses
To be brought at the command.
And there these lovers rode together
Until they came to the lion's den.

There they stopped and there they halted,
For a space of a full half hour,
She lay speechless on the ground,
And when she did, she did recover
She threw her fan in the lion's den.

Garrard Co. Folk Songs. (Sue Higgins - 242).⁽²⁾

Saying, the one of you that will gain a lady,
Will bring me my fan again,
Then up speaks the bold sea captain, saying,
Madam, that is a dangerous venture,
I'd hate to lose my life for love.

Then up speaks the brave lieutenant,
With voice like thunder, loud and high,
Say, Madam, that is a dangerous venture,
But I'll bring to you your fan, or die,

Down into the den he boldly ventured,
Where the lions looked both fierce and grim,
He searched all around and around among them
Until at last the fan he found.

And when she saw her true love coming,
And saw no harm had happened to him,
She threw herself now in his arms,
Saying, take the prize that you have won.

Now up speaks the bold sea captain,
Like a man all troubled in mind,
All through the lonesome woods I'll wander,
Where no young man can ever find be found.

(Miss Lillian Smith.)

Box 2 File 10

True Love.

Come all ye true loves from both far and near,
And sad commentations you shall hear.
Of a young man and his true love,
Whom he admired and adored above.

He courted a lady to be his bride,
And marriage promises were on both sides,
But when her parents began to know,
Their daughter loved this young man so.

Unto their daughter they did say,
Oh! you must turn this young man away,
I will give pearls and gold most free
If you will not keep his company.

He went one day his love to see
Expecting to enjoy her sweet company,
No sooner had he entered in
Those cruel parents did begin.

Young man, Young man, you must go away,
And from our daughter, please, I want you to stay.
Just bid our daughter and all adieu,
For she is too good for you.

Straight way into her chamber she went,
She spent that night in discontent,
At length her body began to decay,
And then her flesh did pine away.

Garrard Co.

Folk Songs.

(Sue Higgins-242).(4)

They sent for a doctor on her to attend,

And much money on her they did spend.

The doctor said, your means are in vain,

For it is of love she does complain.

Unto her brother she did say,

My true love I must see,

Go tell him to come, and quickly come,

For I am bound for a happier home.

Straight way unto him he did go,

These words unto him he said,

My sister lies, she lies so low,

She wants your company one time more.

Straight way unto her he did go,

These words unto her he did say.

Your eyes were once as black as a crow,

But down to the grave I think they will go.

Your cheeks were once a rosy red,

Now they are as pale as lead.

Off from her finger her ring did she take,

She said, wear the ring, love, for my sake,

And every time the ring you see,

Remember, love, I died for thee.

Box 2
File 20

Garrard Co. Folk Songs. (Sue Higgins - 343). (5).

She turned over in a bitter weep
And dropped off into a silent sleep,
She bade this world and all adieu,
And every creature that she knew.

Box 2 File 1 ④

Next day to the funeral he did go,
All swathed in black from head to toe,
He surely did distracted run,
And was forever more undone.

(Miss Lillian Smith).

Box 2 File 10
Folklore

Bibliography:

Data from Miss Lillian Smith, Business Woman, Stanford, Ky.

Whereas will give her. When a cow

old weather.

long days is a rain sign. Today,

a rain.

if the weather. All folk

or heads under their wings when a

quite early it is a sign of bad

is very thick, it denotes a long

is a sign that company is coming.

Garrard Co.

Folk Songs.

(Sue Higgins-242).

Lonesome Seems the Winter.

Lonesome seems the winter,
Inclined to frost and snow,
Dark clouds around me gather
And the stormy winds doth blow.

I went to see my true love;
She looked most scornfully;
I asked her would she marry,
But she would not marry me.

Night is far advancing,
And it is almost break of day,
Dear love, I am waiting for an answer,
What do you say.

Dear Sir, if I must answer you,
I have chosen the single life,
I never thought it suited,
For me to be your wife.

Take this for your reason,
And for yourself provide,
I have another sweetheart,
And you are laid aside.

Little birds sing sweetly,
And flit from vine to vine,
My joys would be double,
If Mary would be mine.

OCT 5 1936

Box 2 File 10

Good - perfect
Bridley K. K. K.

It had been scarce three months
Till this girl's mind did change,
She wrote me a letter,
Kind Sir! I am ashamed.

Kind Sir! If I have slighted you
I cannot hear your moans,
Oh, there is my heart,
Come claim it, and claim it as your own.

Since your mind is changing
I have looked some other way,
I have another damsel
More suited to me.

Beauty will not last always
It fades away like snow;
When you get old and ugly
You'll think of me I know.

Box 2 File 10
Garrard Co. Folk Songs. (Sue Higgins-242).

Charley Brooks.

Dear Miss Adair:

Since I left the city
I find you won't suit me,
I have changed my love to another,
And I hope that we friends will agree.

Send me the ring that I gave you
And also my letters and books,
And please be so kind as to free me,
Respectfully, Charley Brooks.

Received your letter, Charley,
The last one you wrote to me,
And after reading it over
Of course, we friends will agree.

Here is your ring, Charley,
But please don't give it to her
Unless you tell her it was once mine,
I've had it just even one year.

Here is your picture, Charley,
I've kissed it over and over,
And this you must tell Miss Gray.

Here are your letters, Charley,
I boxed them just as they came,
And after reading them over,
Will you please do mine the same?

As you do not need them, Charley,
To remind you of the words untrue,
But as you require this of me,
I'll send them at once to you.

Now, I'll say goodbye, love,
My letter is nearing to an end,
But always and always remember,
Me as a friend.

Little Ome.

It is go away from my window,
Don' you knock on my door,
My parents don't like you,
They say you are poor.

It is meet me; Oh! meet me,
At the Adam's cold spring,
I'll bring you some money,
And some other fine things.

She met hen, she met him,
At the Adam's cold spring,
But he had her no money,
Or other fine things.

It is get in my buggy
And we will take a ride,
We will ride to some city
And then I will make you my bride.

She got in his buggy
And away they did ride,
They rode to deep waters
Where the island floated wide.

Little Ome, Little Ome,
I'll tell you my mind,
My mind is to drown you,
And leave you behind.

What a pity! What a pity!
Little Ome did cry!
It is let me go begging
If I can't be your bride.

He took her out of his buggy,
And beat her till she could hardly stand,
He threw her in the deep waters,
Below the old mill dam.

I'll write her mother a letter
And tell her where she may be found,
Oh! no, they will hang me,
For the murder of a girl.

Garrard Co.

Folk Songs.

Box 9 File 186
(see Higgins - 242).

So, Goodbye, Little Omees,
Farewell, little pearl!

Garrard Co. Folk Songs. (See Higgins-242)

Bibliography:

"Lonesome Seems the Winter" xxx; "Charley Brooks";
"Little Ome", from Miss Lillie V. Huffman, Lancaster, Ky.
Star Route.

Garrard Co.

Folk Songs

Box 2
File 10
(See Higgins-242) (8)

Corn Song

I had three hogs on Hunter's Hill,

I'd give them all for one,

What shall we do for bac on, pray?

Till Brother Fowler comes,

Six yards of cotton already wove,

And now the garment is done.

Pete Kavanaugh.

Dying Cowboy

T'was once in the saddle I use to go dashing,

T'was once in the saddle I used to be gay,

But first to card playing and then to dram drinking,

Oh, I'm a young cowboy and dying today.

Carry me to the graveyard and throw the sod over me,

For I'm a young cowboy and know I've done wrong,

Beat the drum slowly and play the fife sadly,

For I'M a young cowboy and dying today.

Mrs. Jennie Slavin.

Local History

Box 2 File 10

4

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(11).

Health Measures Gaining:

Sanitation and other health measures have made much progress in Kentucky in little more than a generation. The transition recalls many long established institutions and practices that are all but forgotten.

One does not have to qualify as an old-timer to remember common practices that now would be regarded as shockingly unhealthful. Water contamination was very common when country people obtained their daily water supply from the old-time windlass wells, unprotected by surface drainage; and town people used unfiltered water from cisterns and hydrants, all of which helped to spread disease. The old town pump had to go when the sanitation drive began.

Then there was the milk supply sent direct from cow to customer with little or no regard to sanitary methods of handling. There was the unsanitary butcher shop with the meats exposed to flies and patrons handling the cuts to see how tender they were. At last, placards were placed in the shops cautioning the people not to handle the meat.

The corner grocery was in the same class. Foods, exposed to flies on every hand. Familiar sights of large platters of country butter in pound prints displayed on the counters. It was a popular notion in those days that every person had to eat a peck of dirt during their life, anyway.

Will Kaltarbacker.

Box 2 File 19
4

GARRARD COUNTY

George Robertson, b. near Harrodsburg, 1790. Transylvania U.;
law at Louisville, 1809.

U. S. Congress, 1816-1820; Ky. legislature, 1822-1827;

Declined gov. of Ark., also U. S. Minister to Columbia, also U. S.
Minister to Peru;

Ky. Court of Appeals, 1828-1842; prof. of law, Transylvania U.,
1857. D. Lexington, 1874.

"Scrap Book on Law and Politics, Men and Times," Lexington, 1855.

Passing Institutions - The Livery Stable: Box 2 File 10

However much a garage may mean today, it lacks some of the romance that used to attach to the livery stable. To begin with, the livery stable was sort of a symbol of the good-sized town; in many counties there would be one at the county seat and nowhere else. It was a great meeting place for the horses and vehicles from all over the county and incidentally, for their owners. Men coming to town to attend county court, or to bring a load of wheat, or tobacco to market, or to attend a political rally left their horses and their vehicles at the livery stable and then attended to their business. It was a bit aristocratic to do this, for the less well-to-do merely parked their vehicles on some vacant lot and came back to the wagon to eat their lunch after feeding their horses. But to put your horse into the livery stable almost certainly meant that you would eat at a restaurant uptown. Restaurant keepers knew this and laid in fresh supplies of beefsteak, and sausage, delicacies in the country home in the summer. However, it was permissible for you to go back to the livery stable and eat your lunch, though you very likely did so, shamefacedly.

And what rows of buggies and wagons and surries used to be lined up at the livery stable! Many times it was necessary to number them, so there would be no mistake about getting the right ones for their owners. Many a man of my acquaintance would leave the chalk mark on his buggy for weeks, for that would show the envious neighbors that he had actually actually

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

(See Higgins 0741). *Box 2*

8

been to a livery stable and had had his horse fed there. *File 70*

Again, I must make an exception, for some livery stables allowed the owner to hitch his horse for a dime and furnish the feed himself. There was no way of knowing whether you had paid for your horses dinner or not, unless you tied a tall-tale bundle of fodder or oats on your buggy as you left home. Corn, you know, can easily lie hidin beneath the buggy.

All this talk about a livery stable is from one angle; there was another one even more famous. "Drummers" drove "double rigs" from the livery stables, and if they were exceptional, they had a driver, either black or white. To see a livery rig coming, made all the farm hands stop work as if to pay courtesy to one who was rich enough to afford such a conveyance. On special occasions when visitors had come from a long way off, we would have people come to our house driving actual horses from the livery stable, sometimes with all sorts of paraphernalia, like horse blankets or even horse hats.

The livery stable was the official loafing place for all kinds of people. Men of the town who had no jobs or needed none congregated there to spin yarns and play checkers, seeming to revel in the strong odors always to be found. News-mongers came and went, so that you could hear of a thing probably first of all by going to a livery stable.

About a quarter of a century ago the livery stable began to lose prestige, for automobiles by that time had begun to increase in number. The lazy easy-going days had vanished, for nobody wants his garage to be a mere loafing place. As cars have increased the horse has come to occupy

less and less prominence. Those that own horses contrive to get to town without driving them. In just a few places there is left what was once a great institution, with a few rickety buggies and a few wagons lined up on the street in front of it, and with a dozen or so horses inside, bravely trying to eat their fodder and forget the prominence they once had.

And rarely you find two or three bearded old men in front who are passing out the same yarns they made famous when the county court brought hundreds of horses and buggies to town.

Garland Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-648).

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Bibliography:

Slavery:

Aunt Harriet Mason, Lancaster, Ky. - 100 years old.

Signs:

Mrs. C. F. Higgins, Richmond, Ky. - 60 years old.

Mrs. Jennie Slavin, Richmond, Ky. - 50 years old.

Miss Lillie W. Hoffman, Lancaster, Ky. - 35 years old.

Pete Kavanaugh, Richmond, Ky. (Old negro slave).

Folk-medicine:

Mrs. Jennie Slavin, Richmond, Ky. - 50 years old.

Pete Kavanaugh, Richmond, Ky. - (Old negro slave).

Livery Stable:

Newspaper: Wilson, Gorday, Ed. D.

The Central Record, Lancaster, Ky.

"The Passing Institutions - The Livery Stable" - 6 pages.

If you cut off a baby's finger nails before it is a year old, it is a sign it will steal.

Do not let a baby look in a mirror before it is a year old. That is a sign the baby will die soon.

New moon, true moon, clear and bright,

If I have a ^{true} ~~true~~ lover let me dream of him tonight.

If I marry near, let me hear the cry of a lark;

If I marry afar, let me hear a cow low.

If I never marry at all, let me hear a dog bark.

New moon, new moon, tell me, tell me,

Who my future husband shall be.

If I am his robes to wear and his name I bear,

The next time I see him, let his face be to me,

And his back to the deep blue sea;

And if I am not his robes for to wear,

And his name to bear,

The next time I see him, let his back be to me,

And his face to the deep, deep blue sea.

When marrying:

To change the name and not the letter,

Is to change for worse and not for better.

Myths A Dumb Supper.

Two girls go into the woods and take their supper.

They have to walk backwards and do everything backwards.

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Garrard Co. Folklore. (Sue Higgins-242) 2.

They are not supposed to speak or smile while preparing the supper. When they are seated at the supper, two men whom they will marry, will step out and sit down with them.

"My sister-in-law's sister visited a medium. Their brother died in the World War. This sister wanted to speak to her brother. The medium said there was some kind of interference, but go home and by midnight she would hear something. When she went home she was unable to sleep, but at midnight she heard a bell ring.

Omens: Bad-

If a cat scratches on the door, it is a sign of death. If a rooster crows just after going to roost, it is a sign of bad luck.

It is bad luck to cut a window in a house after it has been finished.

It is bad luck to burn the wood after a tree has been struck by lightning.

My sister-in-law's father went to visit his step-grandmother. He went out and cut up a pile of wood for her. When he had finished the old man came out and said "You need not have done that. The old woman won't burn a stick of that wood. It is sassafras, and it is bad luck to burn it."

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Garrard Co. Folklore. (Sue Higgins-242) 3.

Omens: Good-

To make a cake early in the morning and let it come up with the sun, it will be a success.

If a blue-eyed person visits you on New Year, you will have good luck with chickens.

If a rooster crows before nine o'clock at night, you will get up with a wet head.

For seven long years I've been married,
I wish I had lived an old maid,
For I have seen nothing but trouble,
My husband won't work at his trade.

He promised before we were married,
He would dress me in scarlet so gay,
But now I get up in the morning
And toil the live-long day.

And then go down to the bar-room,
And drag him home drunk, if I can.
Oh! girls, you know nothing about trouble,
Until you are tied up to a man.

I would not marry a man with red hair,
For he has a temper that I can't bear,
And I'll not marry at all, at all,
And I'll not marry at all, at all.

I would not marry a man that is rich,
For he'd get drunk and fall in a ditch,
And I'll not marry at all, at all,
And I'll not marry at all, at all.

I'll not marry a man that is poor,
For he'd go begging from door to door,
And I'll not marry at all, at all.
And I'll not marry at all, at all.
For I am determined to live an old maid,
And take my stool and sit in the shade,
And I'll not marry at all, at all,
And I'll not marry at all, at all.

If two people are walking along together and some obstacle obstructs their way and they are parted, they must both say 'bread and butter' or it is a sign that they will quarrel.

If a death occurs in a family, a member of that family would have to go and tell their bees. If one of the family did n't tell the bees, they would leave and go somewhere else.

Put your right shoe on first or bad luck will befall you.

Put a bag of sulphur underneath a turkey's wing, and this will ward off disease of the person who put it there.

If the cook burns the biscuits, it is a sign that she is mad.

If you burn your tongue on hot coffee, it is a sign that you have told a falsehood.

Ear-wax will cure chapped lips.

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Garrard Co. Folklore. (Sue Higgins-242) 5.

Put on and off your right shoe first, and you will never have the tooth-ache.

Count the joints in the ceiling backwards, and who-ever you dream of that night, you'll marry.

Old Plantation custom:

In the spring time, the farmer would have a large-kettle of tar water made. Every slave had to drink some of it for health's sake.

Idioms:

"There were right many people at the meeting."

"There was right much thunder and lightning during the storm."

"It is a right smart piece to town."

"She was a little grain late, today."

" I want to borrow a sheet of paper off of John."

" I am afraid to go out there, John will beat up on me."

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Garrard Co. Folklore. Sue Higgins -242)

Bibliography:

Much of this was contributed by Mrs Frank Higgins of
Paint Lick,Ky; other things by Miss Lillie V.Huffman,
Mrs Fisher Herring and Mrs Longworth,all of Lancaster,Ky.

Box 2 File 10

Old Sayings:

Constant dropping wears away the stone.

A miss is as good as a mile.

Do not handle your tools with mittens.

He put the cart before the horse.

The proof of the pudding is the eating.

Not failure, but low aim is crime.

Fly pleasures and they will follow you.

Bite off more than you can chew and chew it;

Plan more than you can do and do it.

Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high.

He says what he thinks and lets the chips fall where they will.

Don't leave me in the lurch.

He hews to the line.

An idle brain is the devil's workshop.

Every dark cloud has a silver lining.

Charity begins at home.

I don't chew my tobacco but once.

One today is worth two tomorrows.

There is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

Little strokes fell great oaks.

Hitch your wagon to a star; keep your seat and there you are.

Sweep around your own doors before you sweep around your neighbor's.

By diligence and patience the cat ate the rope in two.

Employ your time well if you will gain leisure.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

Garrard Co.

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(Sue Higgins-242).(2).

It is better to wear out than to rust out.

The used key is always the brightest.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

If you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.

Vessels large may venture more,

But little boats keep near the shore.

Those have a short Lent who owe money to be paid at Easter.

A creditor has a better memory than a debtor.

It is easier to build two chimneys, than to keep one in fuel.

Better go to bed without supper than to rise in debt.

For age and want save while you may;

No morning sun lasts a whole day.

Pride is as loud a beggar as Want.

Always taking out of the meal bin and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom.

Three moves are as bad as a fire.

Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

Heaven helps those who help themselves.

The cat in gloves catches no mice.

If you would have your work done, go; if not send.

Keep your shop and your shop will keep you.

A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two different things.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Lost time is never found again.

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

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(Sue Higgins-242).(3).

Lying rides upon Debt's back.

Do you love life?

Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.

Sloth makes all things difficult; industry, all things easy.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

There is no gain without pains.

Industry need not wish, but he that lives upon hopes will die fasting.

Hunger looks in at the working man's house, but does not enter.

Industry pays debts, while despair increases them.

Pull your own chestnuts out of the fire.

Get what you can and what you get hold,

It is the stone that will turn all your lead into gold.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

I never saw an oft-removed tree,

Nor an oft-removed family;

That throve so well

As those that settled be.

Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.

He that by the plough would thrive,

Himself must either hold or drive.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting.

Many a little makes a mickle.

Who dainties love shall beggars prove.

A ploughman on his legs is better than a gentleman on his knees.

Silks and satins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire.

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

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File 10
(Sue Higgins-242).(4).

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money!

Women and wine, game and deceit;

Make the wealth small and the want great.

A little neglect may cause great mischief.

They that will not be counseled cannot be helped.

We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow.

Fond pride of dress is surely a curse;

Every fancy you consult, consult your purse.

Many estates are spent in the getting.

Women for tea forsook spinning and knitting;

And men for punch forsook hewing and splitting.

The eye of a master will do more work than both of his hands.

If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the
greatest prodigality.

Heard from Childhood.

Sue Higgins.

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(5).

Old Rhymes:

The road is wide and has no crook,

I hope someday I'll be your cook.

Remember well and don't forget,

You have a friend in Garrard yet.

When daylight pulls its curtains down, and pins it with a star;

Remember that you have a friend no matter where you are.

The road is wide and full of turns,

I hope some day your heart for me will yearn.

If I only had one wish and have that wish come true.

I'd wish that you loved me as much as I love you.

When you are old and cannot see,

Put on your glasses and think of me.

Roses love sunshine, violets love dew;

Angels know how I love you.

When you get married and are in trouble,

Run your husband out with a red hot shovel.

Down by the river carved on a rock,

Three little words - "Forget-me-not".

When you get married and live on the hill,

Send me a message by a whippoorwill.

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(6).

May is the month of flower's delight,

I can feel the warm clear light.

Kiss the dew on the youngest vine,

You may in this a puzzle find.

I love you much, I love you long,

I love you like a pig loves corn.

When you get married and live upstairs,

Don't get haughty and put on airs.

The road is long and I can't stop it,

I love you and I can't help it.

Sugar is sweet and butter is greasy,

I love you so don't be uneasy.

I love you dear, as you can see,

But the question is, do you love me?

When you get married and your husband gets cross,

Just pick up the broom and say, "Do you know I am boss?"

As sure as the vine grows around the stump,

You are my darling sugar lump.

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,

If the street cars don't kill us, the railroad train must.

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

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File 10
(Sue Higgins-242).(7).

In every heart there burns a flame,
The love of glory or the dread of shame;
For happy we would be, if we only understood,
There is no safety, except in doing good.

I looked and saw your love in the shadow of your heart,
As a diver sees a pearl in the shadow of the sea;
And I murmured, not above my breath, but all apart,
Oh! you can love, my girl, and true is your love for me.

Heard from childhood.

Sayings about marriage:

There are two days in a man's life that he never forgets: the day
he married and the day his mother-in-law died.

Marry a doctor and you can be well for nothing; marry a preacher
and you can be good for nothing.

If a woman washes dishes for six dollars a week, that is drudgery;
but, if she does it for nothing, that is romance.

They say all the girls that are getting married are working girls;
yes, they are working the men.

"Does your wife ever send for you?"

"No, she waits until I get home; then she goes for me."

Miss Sallie Metcalf.

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(8).

Old Fashioned Games:

Mumble-peg:

As many may play as desire to do so. One begins by throwing his pocket knife with the blade open. If it sticks straight in the ground, that counts the greatest number of points. If the knife leans, that counts fewer points. If you can barely get your finger under it, that counts the lowest number of points.

When the game is finished, whoever has the lowest number of points has to draw the peg out of the ground with his teeth. The one who has the largest number of points has the privilege of driving the peg in the ground. The one having the largest number of points wins the game.

Shinny:

A group of children form a line. Each one has an old tin can and a stick. There is a line marked off on the ground. Each child tries to get his can over the line. In this way someone gets hit on the shin with someone's can. The one who succeeds in getting his can over the line without getting hit, wins the game.

Remembered from childhood.

Snipe-hunting:

A group of boys select one who does not know the game. They take him out in the woods on a dark night. They take a large gunny sack in which to carry the snipes home. The boys who know the game tell the boy whom they have selected to hold the sack open, and they will go out into the woods to catch the snipes. They leave the boy there in the dark, holding the sack open; then they all go home and leave him "holding the bag." Sometimes this boy may be left there in the dark, waiting all night for the others to bring the snipes.

Mrs. Frank Higgins.

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Hog Killing Season:

Along with the sorghum making, turkey and tobacco marketing; hog killing is another Kentucky seasonal rural activity in the offing. Hog killing seems a busy time on the farms, the term embracing slaughtering the hogs, cutting and trimming the carcasses and salting the meat for curing and smoking.

It is the first step in the production of the celebrated Kentucky country hams, for which the state is famous. While rural hog killing is mainly for home use, a considerable amount of the smoked meat is sought for, far and wide.

Other time-honored incidentals of hog killing include lard rendering and sausage making. Then there are the chittlings and cracklings to provide seasonal delicacies for those who are fond of such things. Every detail of the process, from the butchering to the curing of the smoked meat, required care and attention and every person on the farm has plenty to do at this season of the year. Spoilage, due to unfavorable weather conditions has proven very destructive at the hog killing time.

The pleasant odor of the smoking hickory may easily be detected in the Kentucky rural sections, to mark the filling of family larders and stressing the fact that another crop of country hams are in the making. Some of the meat curing formulas have been handed down through generations of families.

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Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(10).

Water Witch Theory:

The reputed use of the "water witch" method of finding the body of a man drowned in the Cumberland River, recalls an old-time practice, discredited in later years. According to the report, the divining rod consisted of the customary forked peach tree switch to which a dime was attached.

It was the second recovery of the body of a drowned person claimed by the Green County exponent of the water witch theory, although other ascribed achievements include the location of numerous under ground water sources. While many people scoff at the divining rod method, it has been used a long time in determining where to dig wells to obtain a water supply and it is not uncommon to hear of wells reputed to have been located by means of a forked switch.

From time immemorial, Kentucky localities have produced so-called "water witches", and to accounted successful in pointing out where a water supply may be obtained has given them distinction. One Central Kentucky handler of the divining rod is said to have located over 400 water wells throughout the country. Other localities point to "water witches" and their reputed achievements in finding water with a forked switch with scorn.

Although scientists deride the efficacy of the divining rod in locating deposits of precious metals, that method has often been used. For more than a century such devices have been employed by adventurers in the vain endeavor to locate the "lost Swift silver mine"; which, according to a traditional mountain legend, is located somewhere in Eastern Kentucky. The elusive lode suggests a new field for the Green County "water witch" and his dime divining rod.

Garrard Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(11).

Health Measures Gaining:

Sanitation and other health measures have made much progress in Kentucky in little more than a generation. The transition recalls many long established institutions and practices that are all but forgotten.

One does not have to qualify as an old-timer to remember common practices that now would be regarded as shockingly unhealthful. Water contamination was very common when country people obtained their daily water supply from the old-time windlass wells, unprotected by surface drainage; and town people used unfiltered water from cisterns and hydrants, all of which helped to spread disease. The old town pump had to go when the sanitation drive began.

Then there was the milk supply sent direct from cow to customer with little or no regard to sanitary methods of handling. There was the unsanitary butcher shop with the meats exposed to flies and patrons handling the cuts to see how tender they were. At last, placards were placed in the shops cautioning the people not to handle the meat.

The corner grocery was in the same class. Foods, exposed to flies on every hand. Familiar sights of large platters of country butter in pound prints displayed on the counters. It was a popular notion in those days that every person had to eat a peck of dirt during their life, anyway.

Will Kalterbacker.

Old-time use of "Madstone to cure rabies:

Rabies among dogs seems to be more prevalent now than it was a generation ago, when a mad-dog scare in any community was something out of the ordinary. Many people remember when the so-called "madstone" was thought the only cure in cases of persons being bitten by rabid dogs or other animals. "Madstones"

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were very rare in those days and patients were known to travel long distances for such treatment.

The "madstone" fell into disuse with the pronouncement of the medicos that there was no virtue in the "madstone" to ward off Hydrophobia. The effect of the medical ban was to relegate the "madstone" to the status of a relic or curio. Among famous Kentucky "madstones" one is owned in Glasgow that is reputed to have been used in hundreds of cases of persons bitten by rabid dogs and venomous reptiles, some of whom traveled hundreds of miles to have it applied. Hardly heard of now-a-days, the passing of the "madstone" shattered a long-established tradition.

A generation ago voting in the elections was often restricted on account of weather conditions that affected the isolated districts by making the streams past fording, and the dirt roads practically impassable.

In many cases people in these remote regions were unable to get to the election. In one case, high water was a barrier to about fifty people with the polling place in sight on the other side of the swollen stream. Many people had to go long distances over very bad roads to get to the polls.

These conditions hindered the quick delivery of the election returns. In some of the isolated regions the returns could not be delivered for two or three days on account of swollen streams and road conditions.

Will Kalterbacker.

••• Garrard Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins-242).(13).

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Miss Sallie Letcalf, W. P. A. Worker - Lancaster, Kentucky.(Aged 25).

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Heard from childhood by Sue Higgins - Lancaster, Kentucky.

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An old fashioned dish that I remember was a tureen, a covered vegetable dish with handles at each end. (Oval in shape.) Some other old fashioned dishes were, large turkey dishes, glass goblets, silver cups, soup plates, large sugar bowls (shaped like a pyramid). The teacups, saucers, plates etc. were made of white stoneware.

The cooking utensils--the old iron kettle with hooks, used for cooking on the fireplace, the old iron tea kettle, the old coffee boiler, the old oven--coals were raked out and put under it and on the lid.

When the step stove came into use, it did not have a reservoir for heating water. The housewife kept a big iron pot on the stove for this purpose, besides the big iron tea kettle. The old iron meat broiler was put down in front of the stove, and the coals raked under it. The delicious ham and bacon were broiled there, such as my grandmother knew how to do.

Many housekeepers had a large brass kettle, used for cooking also for making preserves. The old iron wash boiler was used to boil the family wash in, and also to boil the ham.

The old bread tray, made of wood, and the old cedar water bucket and gourd dipper belong to the step stove days; also the old cedar and stone churns. The milk vessels were earthenware, such as crocks and jars.

People used to grind their corn by water-power. Housewives spun the wool to make dresses for the children, also to make their own bed blankets. They used winding frames for carding the wool--making it into threads. Quilting frames are still in use.

The hemp knife was used to cut that crop. Hemp was at one time Garrard's money crop. Today it is tobacco. The cradle was used to cut wheat. Now the farmer usually uses a shucking peg for husking corn; then they had husking bees. The corn shellers were turned by hand. Now we have

Hay balers and fodder shredders. In the old days the shellors and the cutting boxes were very dangerous, on account of the long, sharp knives.

The family used to sit around the fire during the long winter evenings. The mother usually had her sewing or knitting, the father his newspaper and his cob pipe. The children would play games, crack nuts, eat apples, pop corn or, sometimes, the older ones would study their lessons or read stories. If there were any visitors, the boys and girls would have a game of checkers. The father always sat at the head of the table and carved the meat. The mother sat at the foot and poured the coffee.

If company was present, the children usually had to wait; they did not make any disturbance in those days.

The women wore hoop skirts and tight bodices. It was the custom to wear a white dress and a black velvet bodice. Their night dresses were made "mother Hubbard", with real wide skirts and very long. They also wore night caps. Their everyday shoes were coarse, and front laced.

The men and boys wore beaver caps, and "galluses" in those days. They also wore leather boots. I had an uncle who said that he rather not have anything to do with a "one gallused fellow." Brass buttons were used on men's clothes.

The women wore shoulder shawls in the house. When the spring season was near, instead of taking the shawl off entirely, some would clip a piece off, a little at a time, until it was safe to take it all off. I suppose this was when the shawl was pretty well worn.

All the women and girls wore sunbonnets. The older women wore split bonnets made of black material.

Nobody goes barefooted now except small boys. No carpet bags are seen at the present time.

Some women still milk, especially during the summer season, when the men are busy in their crops. But some of them are just too naturally lazy to milk or do anything else they don't have to do.

People in the country have cellars to store their fruit and vegetables, and to keep their milk and butter in, also. It has been a good while since we had any beef clubs, about twenty years.

Yes, in our community the men and women sit together at the table, but in remote districts they still serve the men first. Yes, the children eat with the grown folks.

It has been about twenty-five years since side-saddles were used in our neighborhood. You see a buggy and horse occasionally. Men ride horseback in the neighborhood.

The common method of keeping time is by clock.

Myth:- Notions about nature when the stars fell in 1833.

At the Old Thomas Kennedy farm (Uncle Tom's Cabin), young Tom and some more boys were playing cards in one of the negro cabins. One of the slaves went to the cabin door and called loudly, "Mas'r Tom! Come quick, the whole heavens is falling." He continued to call. After much persuasion and repeated calls from the old negro, young Tom said, "I'll go and see what the D--- the old negro wants". Young Tom went to the door and saw the stars raining down! He ran to the big house and jumped on a feather bed, and prayed loudly for help.

Mrs. Jennie Slavin.

When she was a child, Mrs. Slavin was our nearest neighbor. She said her father used to tell her these tales. William Kavanaugh was her father.

Sarrard Co. Folklore-Slaves. (Sue Higgins-2-2)

"Aunt Harriet" Mason is a former slave, 100 years old. She belonged to Beriah Jones at Bryantsville, about 9 mi. north of Lancaster, U.S. Highway #27. Mr. Jones gave her to his niece Little Gano, daughter of Gen. John Gano, who fought under John M. Morgan.

Aunt Harriet says that she was the cook for her white folks. She says that Gen. Gano would kill a sheep every Saturday. Says she would cook big turkey and possum dinners; that the white folks liked her cooking because she seasoned so well.

When she got up in the morning with a headache, Mrs Gano would give her a glass of whiskey; and after a while she would be busy cleaning up and cooking, the headache forgotten.

Aunt Harriet says that the negroes would turn their church members out for dancing and getting drunk. To have camp meetings was a custom. They would sing, shout, and have basket dinner on the ground.

She told a story about four negro boys who took their horns to go a-hunting to get their mammy something to eat. They met the old negro preacher, and he told them that their congregation was anxious to hear Gabriel blow his horn. He told the boys to take their rabbits home, come back and sit on the rear seat; that when he had finished his sermon he would say "Gabriel blow your trumpet."

The boys started blowing their horns at the appointed time, and then hid them under the seat. The congregation all ran out; they thought Judgment Day had come.

Garrard Co. Folklore-slaves. (Sue Higgins-242) 2.

Once, when "Aunt Harriet" was a girl, a slave trader from the South came to Gen. Gano's to buy slaves. He had one negro girl in the wagon with him. Aunt Harriet said that she tried to run away with the girl. She said "Old marster whipped me for running off." He told her that she had jumped from the frying pan into the fire, which was the first time she had ever heard that expression.

When she belonged to Gen. Gano, he and his wife taught their negro girls to read and write. Said that she wished they had "whooped me and made me learn."

She said that she never knew what hard times were until the negroes were freed. She said "My old marster always learnt me when you did n't have much, to keep on working till you get something." After the slaves were freed she still stayed at the old master's house, but he could n't pay her; so she had to seek employment elsewhere.

When she lived at the big house "They had school closings, and I would pack the little chillun to the schoolhouse."

After she married and went to housekeeping, she said her kitchen window was so small it had only one pane of glass; that when she put the stove in, there was not room enough to get the table in.

Garrard Co. Folkways-slavery. (Sue Higgins-24E)

Stories gotten from an interview with "Aunt Harriet"
Mason, former slave, 166 years old.

(Much marred by being translated by interviewer.)

Box 2 File 22

Garrard Co. Folklore-superstitions. (See Higgins-241)

Salt- Throw salt and a pod of red pepper into the fire, and there could n't anybody conjure you.

*Blue Gum Negro - The bite of a blue gum negro is deadly poison.

* (Editorial comment: This is the first time the "blue gum negro" has been mentioned in this district. Yet it has been known to me all of my life. "A blue gum nigger's bite is as deadly as that of a rattle-snake".)

Box 2 File 72

Garrard Co. Folklore-superstitions. (See Higgins-242)

Bibliography:

Interview with "Aunt Harriet" Mason, of Lancaster, Ky.
Former slave.

Garrard Co. Folkways. Superstitions. (Sue Higgins-242)

If a child is born with a caul or veil over its face, this is a sign that it can foretell events.

Milking mother's milk into a baby's eyes will prevent them from becoming sore.

If a child is born head-first, it is a sign he will become a leader. If the baby has unusually long fingers, it will be a good musician.

To scare a child into being good say "Booga men will get you if you are not good."

--*****

Marriage: For the bride's trousseau "Something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue."

It is bad luck to get blood stain on wedding dress.

Saturday is an unlucky wedding day. As many drops of rain as falls on the wedding day, the bride will shed as many tears. Bad luck to marry in black.

Love medicines -myrrh and incense.

The jasmine is a lucky gift.

The marriage ceremony must not be interrupted in any way, for it will bring bad luck.

A man must not give his wife or sweetheart a knife. It will cut their love in two.

Animals: When a cow loses her cud it is a sign that her milk will dry up. To make her swallow a dish-rag will cure her. When a cow holds her tail out, it is a sign of

Garrard Co. Folkways. Superstitions. (Sue Higgins-242) 2.
cold weather.

An unusual number of lightning bugs is a rain sign.
Toads, lizzards and snakes come out before a rain.

Birds flying low is a sign of bad weather. All feathered
creatures ~~seek~~ seek shelter and hide their heads under their
wings when a storm is approaching.

When squirrels begin storing nuts early it is a sign
of a bad winter. So also when the corn shuck is very thick,
it denotes a long cold winter.

When a cat washes its face, it is a sign that company
is coming.

Plants: All tuberous plants should be set in the dark of the
moon. All leafy and seed bearing ones should be planted in
the light, When the sign of the Zodiac is in the arms of
Gemini, ~~planting~~

Moonlore: To see the new moon over the left shoulder is
bad luck. A circle around the moon means bad weather. If the
new moon is on its point, it means a wet moon; if on its back,
or shaped like a V, a dry one.

If hogs are killed in the new moon, the land will pro-
duce abundantly; if killed in the old moon, the land will
not turn out so much.

Weather-lore: If the sun sets clear on Friday, it is a sign
it will rain before Tuesday. Sun "drawing water" is rain sign.

When the grasshoppers first sing at night, it is just

Garrard Co. Polkways-Superstitions. (Sue Higgins-842) 3. . .
six weeks to frost. (Quere-katy-dids?) Three dews, then a rain.

"Snow tread" in fire-place, sign of quarrel in family.
Smoke flying low is a sign of bad weather.

Crickets singing on hearth is a good luck sign.

"A whistling girl and a crowing hen,
Always come to some bad end."

" See a pin, pick it up,
Point toward you brings good luck.
See a pin, let it lie,
Head toward you, pass it by."

If upon rising from a chair it falls backward, that is a
sign you will not get married this year.

put
To ~~xxxx~~ a garment on wrong side out, means disappoint-
ment and vexation.

Omen: To bring a hoe or spade into the house is a sign
of death. To dream of a train is a sign of death. A whip-
poor-will calling near the house is a death sign.

More omens: Owls hooting is a sign of death. If a black
cat comes to see you it is a good luck sign. So, to find a
horse shoe with nails in it is good luck.

Wishes: The breaking of a wish bone by two persons, whoever
gets the shorter piece, puts it over the door-sill, and makes
a wish, will have it come true in a week.

Seasons: Friday is said to be an unlucky day, and doubly
so when it falls on the 13th. To cut out a garment on Fri-

Box 2 File 10A

Garrard Co. Folkways--superstitions.(Sue Higgins-842)4.
day is a sign that it will never be finished. It is bad luck
to take a journey on Friday. It is bad luck to carry out
ashes on Friday.

Ground hog day is Feb.2. If he sees his shadow, it is
a sign that there will be six more weeks of winter; if he does
not, then there will be six weeks of mild weather.

If March comes in like a lion, it will go out like a
lamb. And vice versa.

Hiccoughs: "Hiccough, hiccough, nine drops in a tea-cup,

First drop of the nine drops cures the hiccoughs."

Wart cures: "My cousin Cabell Woods never saw his father.
This is the reason he can take off warts. This is the way he
does it. He takes a small piece of elder wood, cuts the wart
until it bleeds, then touches it with the elder. He then buries
the wood. When it decays, the wart will disappear."

* *****

"A mole on the neck,

You will have money by the peck."

If you borrow salt, it is bad luck to pay it back.

To spill salt is a sign you are going to be angry.

If you lose something, spit in your hand and splash it
with two fingers. That leads you to the lost article.

Box 2 File 19

(Bue Higgins-242)

Garrard Co. Folkways-superstitions. (~~Miss Higgins~~)

Bibliography:

Most of the material for this gotten from Miss Eliza Ison, an old school teacher of Lancaster.

The others from Mrs Joan Ball, Cabell Woods and Clell. Leavell, negro, all of Lancaster.

Essex Co. Vol. 10. (L. 11-11-11)

Long - "Little Son Archie."

"It happened on a holiday .

The dew drops, they did fall,

And every scholar in that school

Were out a playing ball.

Up the steps a Jewish lady ,

With some apples in her hand

Said "Come here, my son Archie;

These apples you shall have."

"I will not and I will not come,

For if my mother knew it

She'd make my red blood run.

She took him by his little hand,

She led him through the hall;

She took him in a faroff room,

Where none could hear him call, call, call,

Where none could hear him call.

She seated him down in a vacant chair;

She scratched him with a pin,

And in a little vacant chair,

She caught his heart's blood in.

The day passed on, and the night came on;

Away mother had a son, but Archie's mother

She had none.

Barford Co. Followways. (Loue Higgins-1881) 2.

"She picked up her little old switch,
And went walking down the road;
She said "If I meet my little son Hughie,
I'll whip him all the way home."

She went down to the Jewish house;
She looked down in yonder well;
It was so deep and cold.

She saw her little son Hughie
All wrapped in a snowy white sheet, sheet, sheet,
All wrapped in a snowy white sheet."

(This is copied just as written.)

song - "Don't Forget Me, Mary."

They kissed and parted at the gate;
At last the lover said he was to sail the sea away.
But the love that bloomed in Mary's heart
Shone with a red, dimmed eye.
And she sadly whispered, they said "Goodbye."
The ship went sailing far away, across the snary waves:
That gallant lad, the soldier brave, ^{grave,} ~~saw~~ near, a sailor's /
Dark was the night, no land was in sight;
For death he had no fear, but as he sank
Beneath the foam, his voice seemed loud and clear,
Don't forget me, Mary, where-ever you may be;

Garrard Co. Collieries. (One Higgins-245) 3.

"Don't forget me, Mary, I'll be thinking of none but thee;
Keep your heart with gladness, tender, warm and true;
Don't forget me, Mary, I'll think of none but you."

Long - "A wild and reckless hobo."

"A wild and reckless hobo had just left his happy home.
He started out on a western trip, all by himself, alone.
He said "Upon that western trip I guess I'll have some fun."
He stood upon the platform, and this is what he sang;
He stood on the platform, smoking a cheap cigar,
Waiting for a north bound train, to catch an empty box car.
"Kind Miss, kind Miss, won't you please give me a piece of
cold bread; and a little piece of meat?"
She took me in the kitchen;
She treated me nice and kind;
She put me in the notion of burning all the time.
She said to me "I love you as a friend,
But if I give you something to eat,
You'll turn around again."
I left that hated door,
And went a burning around in town.
I thought I heard a double-header blow;
I thought it was western bound.
I walked down to the railroad shop;
I heard the agent tell a woman
It was not going to stop.

Gerrard Co. all-ways. (Que 11: ins-242) 4.

"I pulled my cap down over my face,
And walked down to the railroad track;
I caught the strap of a box car,
And I never did look back.
But I got off at Danville;
Got struck on a Danville girl,
You can bet your life she is out o' sight;
She wears those Danville curls;
She wears them high on the back of her head,
Like high toned people do .
But the/ very next train pulls out of this town,
I'll bid that girl adieu.
But times are not like what they used to be,
Then I was bumpin' from town to town;
And now I am married to a sweet little girl,
And have to settle down."

Song - "Born and Reared Near Williamstown."

"I was born and reared near Williamstown,
The place you all know well.
I was raised by honest parents,
The truth to you I'll tell.
I never got in trouble
Till at the age of twenty-three;
Then I was arrested, put in the county jail.
The judge pronounced the sentence,

"The clerk, he wrote it down.

The judge pronounced the sentence -

'Twenty years in Frankfort town.'

They put me on an east bound train,

One cold, wintry day ;

And every station I'd pass through,

I could hear those people say -

'Wonder goes a prisoner, bound in irons so strong;

He's done some crime or other,

He's bound for Frankfort town.'

There stands my kind, old mother,

She stands pleading at the bar.

'What have you done, my eldest son,

That you are bound for Frankfort town?'

Perhaps you have a mother;

Perhaps a sister, too;

Perhaps you have a sweetheart to weep and mourn for you.

I loved a girl at Williamstown,

I thought that she'd be mine;

But, if I hid my way again,

I'd marry her some time;

I'd marry her and settle down;

And happy try to be.

I'd quit drinking whiskey ,

And shun bad company.

D-11 a K-5 H11

Garrard Co. Folkways: (Sue Higgins-242)

Women stopped using the side-saddle about twenty years ago.

The County Clerk's records show that we stopped using pounds, shillings and pence about 1812.

Garrard Co. Folkways. (Sue Higgins-242)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge;
County Court Records.

Harvard Co. Billings. (One Higgins-242)

Home Life:-

Most of the houses in the country are built of wood, with a few of brick. In town there are more brick than frame/ ones. The average contry home has about five or six rooms, having living and bed room combined, and dining room and kitchen in one. People in town live in larger ones. A great many town people have furnace heated house; some have heatrolas. A few of the country people have furnace heated houses, electric lights and waterworks. But most of them have grates and burn coal. Some few, in the remote parts of the county, still have open fire-places and burn wood.

The farmer's average breakfast consists of ham, sausage or bacon, eggs, hot biscuits, cereal and sorghum molasses or some other sweet. The meat, eggs, flour and molasses are usually produced on the farm.

Their dinner consists of meat, two or three vegetable, and, frequently a desert. In winter time they have a good supply of vegetables and fruit. At hog-killing time they have sausage, rib, tenderloin; and often can the livers and hearts.

It is not an unusual occurrence for the farmer to kill a beef about the first of February. He cures the hams which are eaten in the late spring or early summer. Besides this the housewife usually has a supply of potatoes, cabbage, pumpkins, turnips, dried beans, lime or pinto, for home consumption during the winter.

Garnard Co. Polkays. (Lue Higgins-43) 2.

"Some ~~xxxxxx~~ hearth-side tools are poker, shovel, coal scuttle, and the well-to-do farmers have a coal vase, while the poorer class use old, leaky slop buckets or old paint buckets. Before grates came in, andirons were used to hold the logs in place. A pair of long tongs were necessary to handle the hot chunks of wood.

An old fashioned dish that I remember was a tureen, a covered vegetable dish with handles at each end. (Oval in shape.) Some other old fashioned dishes were, large turkey dishes, glass goblets, silver cups, soup plates, large sugar bowls (shaped like a pyramid), and teacups, saucers, plates etc. were made of white stoneware.

The cooking utensils- the old iron kettle with hooks, used for cooking on the fireplace, the old iron tea kettle, the old coffee boiler, the old oven -coals were raked out and put under it and on the lid.

When the step stove came into use, it did not have a reservoir for heating water. The housewife kept a big iron pot on the stove for this purpose, besides the big iron tea kettle. The old iron meat broiler was put down in front of the stove, and the coals raked under it. The delicious ham and bacon were broiled there, such as my grand mother knew how to do.

Many housekeepers had a large brass kettle, used for cooking also for making preserves. The old iron wash boiler was used to boil the family wash in, and also to boil the ham.

The old bread tray, made of wood, and the old cedar water bucket and gourd dipper belong to the step stove days; also

Harvard Co. (One Hundred - 2.) 3.

the old cedar and stone churns. The milk vessels were of stoneware, such as crocks and jars.

People used to grind their corn by water-power. Housewives spun the wool to make dresses for the children, also to make their own bed blankets. They used winding frames for carding the wool - making it into threads. Quilting frames are still in use.

The hand knife was used to cut that crop. It was at one time Harvard's money crop. Today it is tobacco. The cradle was used to cut wheat. Now the farmer usually uses a shucking peg for shucking corn; then they had shucking bees. The corn shellers were turned by hand. Now we have big rollers and roller shredders. In the old days the shellers and the cutting boxes were very dangerous, on account of the long, sharp knives.

The family used to sit around the fire in the long winter evenings. The mother usually had her sewing or knitting, the father his newspaper and his cob pipe. The children would play games, crack nuts, eat apples, pop corn or, sometimes, the older ones would study their lessons or read stories. If there were any visitors, the boys and girls would have a game of checkers. The father always sat at the head of the table and carved the meat. The mother sat at the foot and poured the coffee.

If company was present, the children usually had to wait; they did not make any disturbance in those days.

Terrell Co. Terrells. (see "Terrells" 4.

The women wore hoop skirts and tight bodices. It was the custom to wear a white dress and a black velvet bodice. Their night dresses were made "mother Hubbard", with real wide skirts and very long. They also wore night caps. Their everyday shoes were coarse, and front laced.

The men and boys wore beaver caps, and "pilluses" in those days. They also wore leather boots. I had an uncle who said that he rather not have anything to do with a "one pillused fellow." Brass buttons were used on men's clothes.

The women wore shoulder shawls in the house. When the spring season was near, instead of taking the shawl off entirely, some would clip a piece off, a little at a time, until it was safe to take it all off. I suppose this was when the shawl was pretty well worn.

All the women and girls wore sunbonnets. The older women wore split bonnets made of black material.

Nobody goes barefooted now except small boys. No carpet bags are seen at the present time.

Some women still milk, especially during the summer season, when the men are busy in their crops. But some of the are just too naturally lazy to milk or do anything else they don't have to do.

People in the country have cellars to store their fruit and vegetables, and to keep their milk and butter in, also. It has been a good while since we had any beef clubs, about twenty years.

Yes, in our community the men and women sit together at the table, but in remote districts they still serve the men first.

Serrard Co. Folkways. (Am. Indians-112) 3.
 Yes, the children eat with the grown folks.

It has been about twenty-five years since side-saddles were used in our neighborhood. You see a buggy and horse occasionally. Men ride horseback in the neighborhood.

The common method of keeping time is by clock.

Some Home Remedies:

Brown paper and vinegar, applied to the upper lip, will stop nose bleed.

Put a bunch of keys down a person's back to stop nose bleed.

Incessant chewing of gum will stop nose bleed.

Turpentine and lard put on a worn sock (one that has been worn during the day) will cure sore throat.

Sulphur and cream of tartar make a good blood purifier.

A level teaspoonful of soda in a glass of water, taken five times a day, will cure an ordinary cold.

The juice of a half lemon in a glass of hot water is a good laxative.

Whiskey and rock-candy is good for a cold.

Honey and a small amount of butter, mixed to a smooth paste, is good for a hacking cough.

Passing Institutions - The Livery Stable:

Box 2 File 70

However much a garage may mean today, it lacks some of the romance that used to attach to the livery stable. To begin with, the livery stable was sort of a symbol of the good-sized town; in many counties there would be one at the county seat and nowhere else. It was a great meeting place for the horses and vehicles from all over the county and incidentally, for their owners. Men coming to town to attend county court, or to bring a load of wheat, or tobacco to market, or to attend a political rally left their horses and their vehicles at the livery stable and then attended to their business. It was a bit aristocratic to do this, for the less well-to-do merely parked their vehicles on some vacant lot and came back to the wagon to eat their lunch after feeding their horses. But to put your horse into the livery stable almost certainly meant that you would eat at a restaurant uptown. Restaurant keepers knew this and laid in fresh supplies of beefsteak, and sausage, delicacies in the country home in the summer. However, it was permissible for you to go back to the livery stable and eat your lunch, though you very likely did so, shamefacedly.

And what rows of buggies and wagons and surreys used to be lined up at the livery stable! Many times it was necessary to number them, so there would be no mistake about getting the right ones for their owners. Many a man of my acquaintance would leave the chalk mark on his buggy for weeks, for that would show the envious neighbors that he had actually actually

Garvard Co.

Folklore.

(Sue Higgins 0011).

Box 8 File 108

brought to a livery stable and had his horse fed there.

Again, I must make an exception, for some livery stables allowed the owner to hitch his horse for a dime and furnish the feed himself. There was no way of knowing whether you had paid for your horse's dinner or not, unless you tied a tall-tale bundle of fodder or oats on your buggy as you left home. Corn, you know, can easily lie hidden beneath the buggy.

All this talk about a livery stable is from one angle; there was another one even more famous. "Drummers" drove "double rigs" from the livery stables, and if they were exceptional, they had a driver, either black or white. To see a livery rig coming, made all the farm hands stop work as if to pay courtesy to one who was rich enough to afford such a conveyance. On special occasions when visitors had come from a long way off, we would have people come to our house driving actual horses from the livery stable, sometimes with all sorts of paraphernalia, like horse blankets or even horse hats.

The livery stable was the official loafing place for all kinds of people. Men of the town who had no jobs of need did none congregated there to spin yarns and play checkers, seeming to revel in the strong odors always to be found. News-mongers came and went, so that you could hear of a thing probably first of all by going to a livery stable.

About a quarter of a century ago the livery stable began to lose prestige, for automobiles by that time had begun to increase in number. The lazy easy-going days had vanished, for nobody wants his garage to be a mere loafing place. As cars have increased the horse has come to occupy

Bibliography:

Slavery:

Aunt Harriet Mason, Lancaster, Ky. - 100 years old.

Signs:

Mrs. C. F. Higgins, Richmond, Ky. - 60 years old.

Mrs. Jennie Slavin, Richmond, Ky. - 50 years old.

Miss Lillie W. Huffman, Lancaster, Ky. - 35 years old.

Pete Kavanaugh, Richmond, Ky. (Old negro slave).

Folk-medicine:

Mrs. Jennie Slavin, Richmond, Ky. - 50 years old.

Pete Kavanaugh, Richmond, Ky. - (Old negro slave).

Livery Stables:

Newspaper: Wilson, Girard, W. D.

The Central Record, Lancaster, W.

"The Passing Inscriptions - 7 Livery Stables" - 6 pages.

GARFAND COUNTY

FOLKWAYS

PIERRE SMITH

Animals: When a cow loses her cud it is a sign that her milk will dry up. To make her swallow a dish-rag will cure her. When a cow holds her tail out, it a sign of cold weather.

An unusual number of lightning bugs is a rain sign. Toads, lizzards and snakes come out before a rain.

Birds flying low is a sign of bad weather. All feathered creatures seek shelter and hide their heads under their wings when a storm is a proceehing.

When squirrels begin storing nuts early it is a sign of bad weather. So also when the corn shuck is very thick, it denotes a long cold winter.

When a cat washes its face, it is a sign that company is coming.

Garrard Co. Folkways-Superstitions.(Sue Higgins-242)

Mayday: The girl crowned queen will be a bride soon.

Christmas day: Whoever stands under the mistletoe will marry soon.

New Year's: If you buy anything on New Year's day, you will be in debt all year.

"We have a neighbor who still goes by the Almanac in planting his crops and weaning calves. "

"Some people still believe that the supernatural power is possessed by certain persons. Mrs Frank Higgins,Lancaster, Kentucky, says that her sister has the power to take the fire out of a burn, and thus cause the pain to cease. She speaks some magic words and touches the burn.

This power can only be transferred from a woman to a man, or the reverse. If a woman tells another woman,the charm is broken.

Box 2 File 70

Warren Co. Folkways: (Sue Higgins-242)

Women stopped using the side-saddle about twenty years ago.

The County Clerk's records show that we stopped using pounds, shillings and pence about 1812.

Box 2 File 10

Garrard Co.

Folkways.

(Sue Higgins-242)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge;

County Court Records.

OCT 5 1936

Box 2 File 10

7-5

Garrard Co. Folkways-superstitions. (Sue Higgins-242)

1. If your right hand itches, you are going to shake hands with a stranger; If your left, you will receive money.

If you are at home and the right side of your nose itches, a man is coming; if the left side, a woman is coming. If it is the tip of the nose, then some one is coming riding.

If your nose itches when you are away from home, it is a sign that you are needed at home.

If your right eye itches, it is a sign of sorrow. If it is your left eye, it is a sign that you will be pleased, provided you do not speak of it- which breaks the charm.

When your right ear burns, some one is talking good about you; left ear, evil.

If two persons wipe ^{up} on the same towel, at the same time, it is a sign that they will fight.

If two hens fight, two women are coming.

If a rooster crows with his head toward the door, some one is coming. If he crows with his back toward the door, it is a sign of death.

2. Bad luck to raise an umbrella in the house;

Bad luck to walk under a ladder.

If you kill a snake, your cow will go dry.

If a turtle bites you, it will not let loose until it thunders.

The first butter-fly you see in the spring, bite its head off and throw it over your left shoulder; and you will get a new dress the same color as the butter-fly.

Garrard Co. Folkways-superstitions(3ue Higgins242) 2.

If you put a horse-shoe over the door, with the prongs upright, evil spirits will stay away.

If you find a horse-shoe, spit on it, make a wish; throw the shoe over your left shoulder, without looking back, and the wish will come true

The thirteenth of the month is unlucky, especially so if it falls on Friday.

If a black cat crosses your path, in front of you, this means bad luck.

To meet a cross-eyed person is unlucky.

Breaking a mirror brings seven years of bad luck.

Dreams:

If you dream on Friday night and tell it Saturday morning before breakfast, it will come true before it is nine days old. To dream the same thing three nights in succession, or to dream the same thing three times the same night, is a sign that the dream will come true.

To dream of snakes is a sign that you have enemies.

To dream of muddy water is a sign of sickness.

To dream of a death is a sign of a marriage; to dream of a marriage, is a sign of death.

To dream of a dead person is a sign of rain.

Dream of money; if it is in your right hand you will have luck. Just to dream of ^{seeing} money is a sign of misfortune, or that you will lose money.

Garrard Co. Folkways- Superstitions. (Sue Higgins-242) 3.

Charms: Making the sign of the cross, or as we say today "knock on wood", wards off evil.

Carrying a buckeye or rabbit 's foot in your pocket, brings good luck.

Wearing a little bag of sulphur and asafoetida around the neck wards off measles.

Remedies: Wine made of poke berries will cure rheumatism.

Goose grease rubbed on the nose and chest will cure a bad cold. Cat-nip tea is also good for a bad cold. So is boneset tea.

Yullein tea is good to take out swelling, especially in horses.

Skunk oil is good for rheumatism.

Sassafras tea is a good spring tonic.

Slippery elm is good for lung disease.

Box 2 File 70

Garrard Co. Folkways-Superstitions. (Doe Higgins-242)

Bibliography:

Superstitions and dreams, from Miss Lillie V. Huffman,
Lancaster, Star Route;

Charms, from Miss Eliza Ison, teacher, Lancaster, Ky;

Other superstitions from childhood memories of
the writer.

Handwritten: *Box 2 L.B.*
Lancaster, Ky.

Garrard Co. Historic Houses. (Sue Higgins⁵-622)

The Old Governor Letcher Home: Is located on Maple Ave. and owned now by Mrs Naomi Hamilton. In excellent condition.

It was erected by Hon. John Boyle in 1789 - a double log house. Mr Boyle was living there when he was elected to Congress. Samuel McKee read with with Boyle. He married and took Boyle's house when the latter removed. McKee was Boyle's successor in Congress.

George Robertson read law with McKee, married and took the same house. He was Boyle's successor as Chief Justice of Kentucky.

Robert P. Letcher read law with Robertson. He also married and occupied the same house. After an interval of two years he became Robertson's successor in Congress. His monument, Frankfort cemetery, recites that he was member of Congress, Federal Judge and Minister to Mexico.

Governor Letcher was a very handsome man, and his wife very proud of his appearance. At one time, while Governor, he was invited to address a large barbecue in a distant part of the State. His wife, with much interest and many stitches, made him a ruffled shirt, crimped the ruffles, and, for convenience, opened it down the back.

As he was leaving early in the morning, she arranged his clothing and put his diamond pin into the new shirt the night before, so as to be in readiness for him.

When he returned she found the pin and beautiful ruffles in the back. He had put it on wrong part before.

Box 2 File 17
Lancaster, Ky.

Garrard Co. Historic Houses. (Sue Higgins-622).2.

The "Little Eva"(Nancy Kennedy) of Uncle Tom's Cabin, lived in this same house, and reared a family of ten children. The beautiful daughter of Gen. Thomas Kennedy, a rich man in land and slaves, " Little Eva" married at the tender age of thirteen years, to Judge James H . Letcher of the same illustrious Letcher family. Her father's house, near Paint Lick, was the scene of Mrs. Stow's famous novel, and the George Harris of this story was a slave of Gen. Kennedy. Many years later this slave, who had lived during his years of freedom in Massachusetts, came back to Kentucky, to visit "Little Eva", better known to him as "Miss Nancy".

Lewis George Clark, original of "George H arris" was owned by Gen. Kennedy. Clark ran away, and later drifted to Cambridge, Mass., where he lived in the family of Mrs. A. H. Stafford, a sister of Mrs. Stow. Mrs. Stow became interested in him and from him got the characters that figure in "Uncle Tom's Cabin".

Gen. Rosseau: The small log cabin, next to the blacksmith shop on Lexington St. (Now owned by negroes) was the birthplace of Gen. Rosseau of Civil War fame. This is a short distance north of the Public Square.

Lancaster, Ky.

Garrard Co. Historic Houses. (Sue Higgins-622)

3.

The Graded School building, Lexington St. was built by Judge George Robertson, before 1848. In that era of log and frame houses it was considered a veritable palace. In 1848 it passed into the hands of the Hon. George Dunlap. In 1884 when the right wing was demolished in order to build a school chapel the workman were amazed at the hardness of the bricks which Judge Robertson had burned on the grounds.

"Bid" Robinson's house was once occupied by a free negro named Jennie Pauling. She had been owned by the Pauling who laid out the town, and brought here by him. Several persons still remember ~~this lonely creature~~ having heard of this lonely creature cut off from her own race by her freedom, and aloof from every one. (Location not given.)

C.D. Powell's store, located on Richmond St. is a part of a very old log house.

The Dillon house that has just been remodeled on Richmond Street, was built by Mr. Joe Hopper, father of the late and much beloved Presbyterian evangelist "Uncle Joe" Hopper. Mr. Hopper was probably Lancaster's first post master, in the days before stamps, when the receiver paid the postage due.

Lancaster, Ky.

Box 9 F.R. 17

Garrard Co. Historic Houses. (Sue Higgins-622) 4.

W.S. Miller built the house now occupied by the Wharrits on Lexington St, early in 1800. One torn down on the south side of it was among the first to be built. On the north of it stood another house which was a carding factory. It was run by one Frederacy..

One of the oldest houses in Lancaster is a little way out on the Danville road. It was a log cabin, now weatherboarded. Here, in pioneer days religious worship was ~~xxx~~ held by the struggling citizens of this region. In 1812 it was the home of Mrs Susan Bonter. For many years, much later, it was occupied by Judge Mike Owsley and family.

The old Price house, now occupied by Cronley Broadus, was our first inn. It was the stopping place for the stage coaches. It was built of separate log cabins, in a row, with dining room, kitchen and servants quarters in the rear.

When remodled, in 1850, the old bell tower still stood. This bell was used to call guests to their meals. During the Civil War it was a stopping place for the soldiers.

The above place is on Danville St. about two blocks west of Public Square, north side of street.

Box 9 File 17 (5)

Garrard Co. Historic Houses. (See Higgins-632)

One of the oldest and longest tenanted by one family, of the Garrard Houses, is that still owned by the Higgins'. This is on the Lancaster-Richmond road, 17.52, and just west of the Faint Lick Presbyterian church.

The tradition is that it was built in a day, by many workmen. This portion, six log rooms, is a story and a half high. Said that Thomas Kennedy presented it to his daughter for a bridal present. So it is supposed to have been built upon a portion of the farm which tradition connects with the writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Archives

34
Box 2 File 11
Garrard Co. Historic Houses. (See Higgins-322)

Bibliography:

Family tradition, and letterst from J.L. Hoyston, of
St. Louis, Mo. descendant of early owner.

Box 2 FK 12-5

Garrard Co. Historical Houses. (Sue Higgins-622)

The beautiful brick residence on Lexington St. Lancaster, opposite the Graded School was once the home of William O. Bradley, Gov. of Kentucky, and U.S. Senator.

This old residence was designed and erected by Allan A. Burton who was a successful lawyer both at Lancaster, and, later in Washington D.C. He was also appointed Minister to Bogota by President Lincoln. A poor boy, he became prosperous.

Before the Civil War he married, and travelled with a musical company. For many years he and his wife lived happily in "Lover's Nest" as he called the seven gabled brick residence on Lexington St. In their declining years they separated, she to die in France and he in Illinois. Mr. Burton's remains were brought back to Lancaster. It is upon his monument that the noted inscription appears:-

I know not whence I came or whither I go;

I only know that I am."

The Burton-Bradley mansion is now occupied by Mrs Dave Sanders as a private residence.

Box 2 File 11

Garrard Co. Historical Houses. (Sue Higgins-622)

Bradley residence- data from "Looking Backward,"
Historical Sketches of Lancaster and Garrard Co' by Dr.J.B.Kin-
naird, Pub.by Central Record,Lancaster Newspaper,1924.

Box 9 file 12 - (5)

Garrard Co. Historical Houses. (Sue Higgins-622)

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Box 2 File 11

Garrard Co. Historical Houses. (Sue Higgins-622)

Bradley residence- data from "Looking Backward,"
Historical Sketches of Lancaster and Garrard Co' by Dr.J.B.Kin-
naird, Pub.by Central Record,Lancaster Newspaper,1924.

Garrard Co. Historic Houses. (Gue Higgins-522)

One of the oldest and longest tenanted by one family, of the Garrard Houses, is that still owned by the Higgins'. This is on the Lancaster-Richmond road, ly. 52, and just west of the Faint Lick Presbyterian church.

The tradition is that it was built in a day, by many workmen. This portion, six log rooms, is a story and a half high. Said that Thomas Kennedy presented it to his daughter for a bridal present. So it is supposed to have been built upon a portion of the farm which tradition connects with the writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Antiquarian

Box 9 File 11

Gerrard Co. Historic Houses. (See Higgins-622)

Bibliography:

Family tradition, and letter from F.L. Royston, of
St. Louis, Mo. Descendant of early owner.

Box 2 File 12
5
Garrard Co. Historic Sites. (Sue Higgins-622)

On account of its convenience and accessibility by road, Camp Dick Robinson was selected at the first mustering camp south of the Ohio River. President Lincoln ordered Gen. Nelson to enlist volunteers, over the protest of Gov. Magoffin.

After conferring with the Union men of the section, Nelson determined to locate his camp of instruction in Garrard Co. on the farm of Dick Robinson. And he issued commissions bearing the date of July 15, 1861, to William J. Landrum to raise a cavalry regiment, T. T. Garrard, Thomas Bramlette and S. S. Fry three of infantry. Landrum, preferring the infantry, turned over his commission to Frank Woolford. Five regiments, a battery of artillery and Woolford's Cavalry were enlisted at Camp Dick Robinson.

"Andy" Johnson visited Camp Dick Robinson where he delivered an address to the soldiers and citizens. Gen. Sherman also inspected this camp, and complimented the men on their soldierly bearing.

Camp Dick Robinson is about 8 mi. north of Lancaster, at the junction of U.S. 27 and Ky. 34. The old Robinson home is still standing, to the N.E. of the junction.

Box 2 FIM 12

Garrard Co. Historic Sites. (Sue Higgins-625.)

Bibliography:

Dr.J.B.Kinnaird's "Looking Backward", Pub. in Central
Record, county newspaper, 1924, Pp.16-17.

Harvard Co. History - Maeda. (Out Virginia-235)

We look back on Lancaster's pioneer days and congratulate ourselves at the progress made, but Lancaster then boasted of five factories; now we have none.

On Lanville St. where Seal's barber shop is, in the stormes block, was an old house containing the first hat factory, owned by Joe Crow. This and one other, in the county, run by a man named Figg, "were the first hat factories in the state." The hats were made of felt and pressed over blocks. These succeeded the former ones of skins and furs.

Down in Logantown, negro suburb, was a tannery run by Martin Dodd. On Stanford St. there was no tannery, a rope mill, was a rope factory run by Capt. Akers, grandfather of W. Joel Wilker. There they made hemp rope.

A shoe factory, where Hasselton's store is, S. E. corner of Public square, was run by John Chandler. It employed about sixteen workmen.

Box 2 File 12

errard, Co. 1894, - 1895. (See Higgins-335)

Bibliography:

ss. written by Mrs L. G. Davidson, Lancaster, Pa. 1916.
(Part of same used in writing "Historic Houses.")

Garrard Co. Holidays and Observances. (Sue Higgins 578)

"On New Year's Day everybody is supposed to settle all their bills on this day or before. Begin the New Year free of debt. Young folks have watch parties on New Year's Eve. It is customary to send New Year's cards as well as Christmas greetings. "

Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays are celebrated in about the same way. The American Flag is displayed and the schools have appropriate programs.

"Children usually make a lot of Valentine day.."

"On April Fool day, they play pranks upon one another."

"Decoration Day is a holiday that rural mail carriers and banks celebrate. People go to the cem^eteries and decorate not only the graves of the soldiers but those of their friends."

"Fourth of July is usually celebrated by displaying the Flag, and having picnics and fireworks."

Hallow E'en is observed by the boys of the community by playing pranks on their neighbors. School children enjoy decorating their rooms with black cats, pumpkins, lanterns etc.

"Thanksgiving - In our community we have union services at one of the churches. Neighbors usually have a big turkey dinner. "

Christmas is celebrated in the churches and schools by having a Christmas tree and stories about the Christ-child.

Neighbors have turkey and black cake. Some of them keep a piece of cake until next Christmas."

"Court day at present is not very different from other days. At this season, fall, the farmers bring sorghum, sweet potatoes etc. to town for sale on the street.

Box 2 File 12

Garrard Co. Holidays and Observances. (Gue Higgs-878)

Bibliography:

Personal observation.

Box 2 FPK 12

Garrard Co. Hooked Rugs. (Sue Higgins-633 -or 676.(?).

Much attention was attracted to the beautiful Garrard County hooked rugs displayed at the Onward Kentucky Progress at Frankfort, Ky. June 1936.

At Lancaster the County Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Mary Hutchison and Mrs Anna B. Brown are guides to the homes of those most noted in this art.

In an old fashioned brick mansion, near town Mrs John M. Farra has a fine collection constructed by her in the past ten years. In that time she has made 138, some of which she has sold and some given away, besides those she has kept for her own home. All the floor coverings in this house have been manufactured by her.

On the other side of town, Mrs S.B. Sanders Sr. had another fine collection. Mrs Sanders dyes all her own materials. She has made about forty or forty five, working at them at odd times, and taking about two months to finish one.

In a quaint one-story house, Mrs R.E. McRoberts produces not only hooked rugs but designs and makes many other kinds.

Mrs McRoberts said that until about fifteen years ago there was no burlap on the market for making hooked rugs, and the women of Garrard saved old sacks for the rug base. Her method is to put water colors upon the base, and work by them.

On the way back through old Camp Dick Robinson and on to Bryantsville, it was learned that a survey, six years ago, showed that 3,000 hooked rugs adorned the homes, big and little of Garrard.

At the substantial farm home of Mrs H.L. Elder were about twenty rugs in all. ~~They~~ Mrs Elder and her daughter also make

Box 2
File 22
Gerrard Co. Hooked Rugs. (Sue Higgins-633 Or 676 (?)

chair upholstery of old silks, in which they have been quite
successful.

Garrard Co. Hooked Rugs. (Sue Higgins-633 or 676 (?))

Bibliography:

"Women of Garrard Make Finest Hooked Rugs," by James Speed,
Louisville Courier-Journal, (Magazine Section) July 8, 1936;
Reprinted in Central Record, Lancaster, July 9, 1936.

Box 2 File 22

Garrard Co. Hotels & Boarding Houses. (Sue Higgins-510).

The Kengarlan, corner of the Public Square and Richmond St. is the only hotel in Lancaster, or Garrard Co. It is a three story building, fairly modern, constructed about thirty-five years ago. At present Miss Stella Sanders is manager. Both E. & A. plans.

No parking space connected with the house, but the town has eight garages, several of which are in the vicinity of the hotel; and free public parking space is always near.

The following boarding houses cater to the tourist trade: The Red Brick Tavern, Stanford St. two blocks west of Public Square; Bratton' boarding house, Danville Street, just west of Square; Dr. J. M. Metcalfe's home on Lexington St. north of Square.

(I asked for rates but did not get them. It seems simply impossible to get certain things out of field workers. But I know, from personal observation, that the rates of the hotel are ~~in line~~ with those of other country taverns.)
Editor.

Box 2 File 22

Garrard Co. Hotels. (Sue Higgins-510)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge.

Box 2
File 12

(7)

Garrard Co. Industry and Commerce (?) (Sue Higgins-633)

The Dixie Stock Farm is located 6 miles north of Lancaster, on the Lexington road, U.S. 27. It is operated by Sanders Bros. On their farm they have a hatchery of 32,000 egg capacity, which supplies the public with pure bred white Plymouth Rock chickens. The^y also handle the Aberdeen-Angus cattle and pure bred hogs and sheep.



Box 2 File 72

Garrard Co. Industry & Commerce ? (Sue Higgins-633)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge.



TOWNS:

LANCASTER.

Lancaster, pop. 1,630, alt. 1,032 feet, co. seat of Garrard co., three and one half mi. E. of the center of the state, in the bluegrass, 2 mi. from the Dix riv., 10 mi. from Danville, and 112 mi. from Louisville. The surrounding country-side is rolling and fertile, and the town itself is one of wide streets, fine trees, and beautiful homes.

Garrard co. is rich in pre-historic and pioneer history, containing caves that show evidence of aboriginal habitation, village sites, and nine pioneer forts or stations. Lancaster itself, however, was not a growth from a pioneer stockade, but was founded as a town and as a co. seat in 1797, on land given for that purpose by William Buford, after Kentucky had become a state, and after the pioneer period had closed.

In spite of the proximity of Camp Dick Robinson 7 mi. N. (See page....), and in spite of the activities of both Federal and Confederate troops through the bluegrass during the Civil War, Lancaster escaped physical action.

Its chief claim to interest is the fact that Garrard co. has known several of the feuds for which Ky. was once famed, and Lancaster, as the center and co. seat, has of necessity been the scene of much violence, both in the streets and in the courthouse itself.

The town is served by the L. & N. R.R. and by US 27 and Ky. 39 and 52. Daily bus service connects it with Lexington, Danville, Richmond, and Stanford. It has a postoffice, three banks, telegraph service, four churches, a small hotel and a library maintained

Box 2
File 20

by the Woman's Club.

Commercially, it is the retail center for a predominantly agricultural area, of which tobacco is the chief crop, and live-stock raising the principal related activity.

The Garrard co. Courthouse contains a number of interesting county records. The homes of Allen A. Burton, one-time minister to Columbia, Gov. Owsley, 1782-1862, and Geo. Robertson, 1790-1874, Congressman, are still standing in the town. The Burton home was also occupied by W. O. Bradley, 1847-1914, Gov. and U.S. Senator. The Owsley home has been occupied by Gov. Letcher, 1788-1861, Geo. Robertson, and Simeon Anderson, Congressman. Gov. Letcher also lived for a time in the home built by Geo. Robertson.

DR. VIRGIL G. KINNAIRD
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY

The city of Lancaster, owns and operated its water works. During the drough of 1930, there was a shortage of water in Lancaster, since 1930 the lake has been enlarged and there is very little danger of another shortage. People in the county, use cisterns ,wells,and springs. Where cisterns are use the water is good, provided they are properly cared for. The springs and wells are polluted. All streams in Garrard county are polluted.

A few of the better farmers farmers have installed the sanitary toilet,as recommend by the State Board of Health. However most of the farmers have the old open surface toilet. Health is good in Garrard, our death rate is not as high as many of the other counties. We have from time to time mild out breaks of the infectious disease,but no large epidemics.

We have no hospitals in Garrard County. The poor are cared for in comfortable houses on the county farm.

S. B. GOODMAN, PRESIDENT

W. F. CHAMP, SECRETARY

SHELBY WEBB, V-PRESIDENT

DIRECTORS
JOHN MCROBERTS
W. R. BASTIN
F. S. HUGHES

Box 2 File 13

GARRARD COUNTY BOARD OF COMMERCE

INCORPORATED

6

DIRECTORS
ALLEN MORRIS
JOE J. WALKER
P. F. MORROW

LANCASTER, KY.

Tour Kennedy House and Berea

Lancaster Public Square, -East on Ky. # 52 passing villages of Hyattsville Pt. Leavell and at 8.4 miles turn right on Walker pike and at 9. mi. on right is ruins of the old Gen. Kennedy house, and site of "Uncle Toms Cabin".

- 9.1 Old General Kennedy Home at right.
In a cabin near the old house, lived "Uncle Tom," the original old slave of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal anti-slavery tale. In the stately old dwelling house lived the master of Uncle Tom and George Harper, according to the story; and as such it has decorated thousands of souvenir spoons and postcards. A room on the upper floor is said to have been occupied by Mrs. Stowe during the time she was in Kentucky gathering material for her story which so fired the imagination of the North, and sounded the death knell of slavery. The old mansion itself, apart from its associations is well worth a study. The home of Thomas Kennedy a pioneer Kentuckian, it is the best preserved

Return to No. 52 turn East passing thru Paint Lick cross bridge and turn right at second road leading to Berea, home of famous Berea College, here take U.S.# 25 north to Kingston, 7 miles. thru to Richmond 15 in all from Berea, between Kingston and Richmond near a brick church (mt. Zion) lies the site of the civil war battle of Richmond. Damage to the old church from cannon shells can still be seen. At Richmond take Ky. 52 South for Lancaster.

S. B. GOODMAN, PRESIDENT

W. F. CHAMP, SECRETARY

SHELBY WEBB, V-PRESIDENT

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LANCASTER, KY.

Tour to National Cemetery and Shakertown
High Bridge &c.

Lancaster Public Square, - North on U.S. 27 passing Burdett Knobs,
Camp Dick Robinson, Bryantsville, to Camp Nelson cross bridge over
Kentucky River along the Palisades (beautiful scenery)

To Camp Nelson National Cemetery most of soldiers buried here were
killed at battles of Richmond and Perryville. At Cemetery gate turn
North to school house on left, turn left here on Wilmore pike 5 miles
to Wilmore, home of Asbury College, then to High Bridge and Park.
From here to Brooklyn bridge to Shakertown, and to Burgin then
to Kennedy Bridge over Herrington Lake. Wonderful scenery here and
boating , fishing , swimming.

Take 152 East to Toddville and South over
U.S. 27 to Lancaster.

Herrington Lake lies along the northwest side
of Garrard county and is thirty six miles in length.

Shoreline on this side is dotted with clubhouses, boat docks, swimming
basins, and rugged scenery equal to any in Kentucky.

Easily accessible to any point on this lake from No. 52 NC. 34 ? No 27
and many unnumbered roads.

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LANCASTER, KY.

Tour via Craigs' Church and Crab Orchard

Lancaster at Public Square, South on Crab Orchard Pike Ky. No. 39

Blue Grass Tours

40

Site of Gilbert Creek Meeting House, First Baptist Church west of the Alleghenies, Organized 1780 by Lewis Craig's Traveling Church

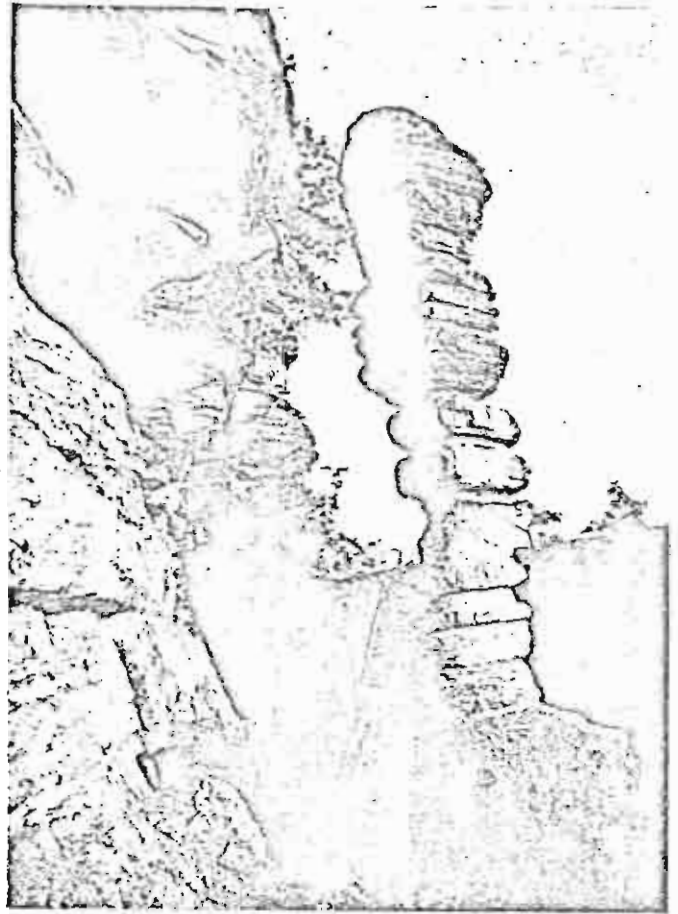


Tour No. 12 CRAB ORCHARD PIKE

"Boone Way"; fair macadam, safe for travel all year.

- 0.0 LANCASTER, Square, south on Stanford St.
- 0.2 Sharp LEFT, cross RR, pass cemetery 0.3.
- 1.4 Straight on; (left is Fall Lick Pike).
- 2.6 Site of Gilbert Creek Meeting House, at right. On the hill, rising abruptly from the roadside, was built the first Baptist Church west of the Alleghenies. As the Puritans of old sought freedom of worship beyond the seas, so came Lewis Craig after his imprisonment in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, together with his congregation, to pursue his religious observances unmolested by the Government of Virginia. On reaching the old fort at Gilbert's Creek Settlement, they organized their church, and chose this hill to set up the house of worship, in order to be secure from surprise attacks by the Indians. Two of the brethren stood armed at the door during services, commanding all avenues of approach. This building served for generations, being made free use of by all denominations. Among those who preached here were Alexander Campbell, founder of the "Disciples of Christ" or Christian Church and the Rev. David Rice a famous pioneer Presbyterian. In the undergrowth may still be seen the stone foundations of the original church, which was only 10 x 18 feet in size. Nearby are graves crowded together, with old coffin-shaped slabs to mark them, where lie many of the early settlers.
- 2.9 Old Colonial residence at right; cross bridge
- 3.5. Caution, sharp curves 4.1—4.6—5.9.
- 7.3 Lincoln County line.
- 12.0 CRAB ORCHARD, Ky.

celebrated over 75 years as a health resort, here take Ky. No. 150 North, at 3 miles to left on private road is the old Wm. Whitley house He was famous as an Indian fighter, and claimed he killed Tecumseh, with a rifle which his heirs still own. On to Stanford and to Lancaster from Stanford over U.S.27.



Chimney Rock, on Kentucky River in Garrard County.
This Remarkable Freak of Nature is 125 feet high

Lancaster and Garrard County

LANCASTER with a population of 2500 and elevation of 1032 feet is the seat of Garrard County, whose products are chiefly agricultural. The town was settled by pioneers from Lancaster Pa., who laid it out in 1798 with a central square similar to their native city, and gave the new settlement the name of Lancaster.

Lancaster was the home of several Governors of Kentucky—Letcher, Owsley and Bradley, also of Chief Justice Robinson.

GARRARD COUNTY BOARD OF COMMERCE

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LANCASTER, KY.

Tour to Carrie Nations Birthplace and Chimney Rock &c.

Start Lancaster Public Square, - North on U.S. 27, at 6.5 miles is Burdett's Knob a geological freak.

at 7.5 miles is Camp Dick Robinson, first Federal recruiting station south of Mason and Dixon line. Established 1861.

6.5 Burdett's Knob at right. (A geologic freak).

7.5 RIGHT at 3-corners, (left to Danville).

Camp Dick Robinson at right. This camp was established in 1861 and was the first Federal recruiting station south of the Ohio River. General William Nelson was in command, and several regiments were here organized under S. S. Fry, Wm. Hoskins and others. Col. Wolford here recruited his cavalry, which performed noteworthy service throughout the war. In "The Wild Riders of the First Kentucky Cavalry," Sergeant Tarrant of that regiment, says, "Camp Dick Robinson is one of the most lovely spots in Kentucky." The old Dick Robinson residence on the east side of the road, stands today just as it did in 1861, when thousands of Kentucky volunteers assembled for muster.

at 9.5 m

At 11 mi

at 13.6

house, t

125 ft.

right on

birthpla

9.5 Bryantville. Old Burnt Tavern at left. The old Burnt Tavern farm was settled by Rev. James Smith of Virginia. It derived its name from the fact that the old hotel on the grounds was twice burned. One wing was saved at the second fire, and is now over 100 years old. From this house came Henry Smith, son of the original owner and one of the early governors of Texas. Burnt Tavern was a famous road house in the old stage coach days, when many notables partook of its lavish hospitality. An old black house stood about one mile from the road.

at Vista Pike Ky. No 152

oad (gravel) to school

Bend. Freak of nature c

Dick Robinson Turn here

ed road leading to

e fame some years ago.

House is three miles from last turn and sets back on private road

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile from main road. Good black top and gravel roads.

10.0 Road to right leads to Polly's Bend and Chimney Rock, 5 Miles, see Posted Tour, 10-5. This road is somewhat rocky but safe, and the trip is well worth while to see at close range, this famous natural wonder called "Chimney Rock," caused by an erosion of the cliffs of the Kentucky River. In old public school geographies, pictures of this curious freak of nature appear, and a large painting of it is included in the mural

Garrard Co. Lewis Craig. (Que Higgins-254)

This pioneer Baptist preacher was born in Orange Co. Virginia about 1737, and died in Mason Co. Kentucky, about 1825.

He was the son of Tolliver and Polly Craig who became the parents ^{three} of 11 children. ~~xxxx~~ of their seven sons were Baptist preachers.

Little is known of his early life save that he married Betsey Sanders, by whom he had at least four sons. He was raised on a farm and had very limited education.

According to his own statement he had lived "in all kinds of vanity, folly and vice" until the year of 1765, when he was converted under the preaching of Samuel Harris.

Shortly after his conversion, and before his baptism, he was indicted by the Grand Jury "for holding unlawful conventicles, and preaching the Gospel contrary to law." So, on June 4th, 1768, he and two companions were seized by the sheriff while engaged in public worship, and brought before the magistrates in the meeting house yard.

Being required to give security not to preach again for the period of twelve months, and refusing to do so, they were committed to the Fredericksburg jail. Here he remained for a while (time not stated) preaching through the bars; then he was released and hastened to Williamsburg where he secured the release of his companions. Tradition says that Patrick Henry made ^{speech} a ~~speech~~ in their behalf.

On Nov. 20th, 1767, the first Baptist church north of the Rappahannock and James Rivers was organized; the result of the efforts of Lewis Craig. This was called "Craig's" and had 25 members.

Box 2 File 72

Garrard Co. Lewis Craig. (Sue Higgins-254) 2.

He continued to serve this church until 1781, fourteen years, when came the hegira to the Kentucky wilderness, told under "The Traveling Church", #623.

After a short while at their new location, on Gilbert's Creek, pastor and congregation moved, en masse, to a point on South Elkhorn Creek, about five miles from Lexington, 1783. "This was the first church organized in Kentucky". During the nine years of Craig's pastorate he organized, or helped to do so, the Great Crossing Baptist church, the one at Bryant's Station and the Town Fork one, also the Association.

Later he moved to Mason County where he organized other churches and helped to construct the court house, at Washington, old county seat, for Craig was a stone mason by trade.

Craig died at the home of his grand daughter, Mrs Craig Childs, in the summer of 1825. This was near Minerva, and his body lies in an unmarked grave on the road between Minerva and Dover.

Garrard Co. Lewis Craig. (Sue Higgins-254)

Bibliography:

"Lewis Craig, the Pioneer Baptist Preacher",
Baptist World Publishing Co, Louisville, 1910. 90 pages.

Garrett Co. Newspapers. (See "Argonne-0" or 800-0)

The first newspaper of which we have any record was "The American Sentinel", published by W.W. Zimmerman, about 1825. J.B. Tucker published the "Central Kentucky News", from 1872 to 1875. The Lancaster Letter was published by French Tipton in 1876. "The Alpha" was published by Armp.B. Elkin in 1877, and renamed the Garrard News in 1878. In 1879 Elkin sold to Wood G. Dunlap who renamed it "The Lancaster Enterprise." A.D. Hughes published this paper under the name of "Central Kentucky News" from 1888 to 1890.

When Hughes sold out to J.L.Marr/³he changed the name to Central Record which it has remained ever since. At present it is owned and published by J.L.Robinson and J.L. Lkin.



Herrard Co. Newspapers. (See Higgins-206 or 250(?)).

Bibliography:

Data from Dr. J. B. Minns' "Looking Backward" pp. 18-24,
files of Lancaster Central Record.

2
11
⑤

Garrard Co. "Old Camp Nelson Bridge." (Sue Higgins-203 Or 623)

This was the "longest single-span wooden bridge in this country." It spanned the Kentucky River, connecting the counties of Jessamine and Garrard. L.V. Wernwag built this in 1838, as an inscription on the gable, facing Garrard told.

During the Civil War this bridge narrowly escaped destruction on two occasions. At one time retreating Confederates built a bon-fire upon the bridge, but a Garrard Co. soldier, said to have been Capt. Mike Salter saved it, by pleading with the commanding officer.

When the Confederates under Pegram and Marshall invaded Central Kentucky, March, 1863, Gen. Carter, Federal Commander, ordered Capt. Samuel Boone to take up headquarters at Lancaster and stay until ordered to leave. After Pegram left, Boone and his force crossed to Camp Nelson. They had orders to burn this covered bridge, but their superior officer, Gen. Woolford neglected to have it destroyed. Once the flooring was taken up and the bridge ordered to be burned under certain contingencies.

This fine old bridge was recently destroyed by orders of the Kentucky Road Commission, after the building of the new steel one, though it should have been preserved for its historic connections and engineering skill of its builder.

The Hickman-Camp Nelson Bridge, formed a link in U.S. Highway 27.

Bux 2
File 21

Garrard Co. "Old Camp Nelson Bridge". (Sue Higgins-203 or 623)

Bibliography:

"Looking Backward" Historical Sketches of Lancaster and
Garrard Co. by Dr.J.B.Kinnaird,Central Record,Lancaster,Ky.
Pub. No.1,1924.

OCT 5 1936

Box 2 File 11 *11/1/36*

Fairard Co. Old Court Days. (Sue Higgins-203)

^s
Fifty year/ago men came to town on County Court days for the purpose of trading horses and getting drunk. Respectable women were not seen on the streets of Lancaster either on that day or when an election was being held.

It was a very frequent occurrence for some one to get shot or killed at one of those times.

Box 2 File 11

Gerrard Co. Court Days. (Sue Higgins-203)

ibliography:

"Heard from my childhood."

Garrard Co.

Peculiar Epitaphs. (Sue Higgins - 242).

Lancaster Cemetery.

Allan Burton - Born on February 14, 1820.

Died on July 13, 1878.

"I know^{not} whence I came or whither I go,

I only know that I am."

Paint Lick Cemetery.

A gravestone of Ginny Adams, a grand-daughter of
William Miller.

"She was killed by thunder."

Dates not available.

Gilbert's Creek Cemetery.

"Where you are now, so once was I,

Where I am now, you soon will be.

Prepare for death and follow me."

Dates and name not available.

Garrard Co. Folkways- Epitaphs. (Sue Higgins-242)

Bibliography:

Gathered by the writer.

Box 2
File #
5
Garrard Co. . Places of Scenic Interest. (Bue Higgins-693)

Herrington Lake:

Herrington Lake is considered an outstanding attraction for tourists. It is the most picturesque fishing resort in the State. It is estimated that some fourteen hundred pleasure and fishing craft are in almost daily use, in season, along the forty miles of water-front.

It has an average depth of 130 feet and is well adapted to sports of all kinds, with the advantage of being accessible over modern roads from six different directions.

And the Dix canyon presents beautiful views through almost the whole length of the lake.

U.S. Highways 27 and 68 as well as Kentucky 33, 34 & 52, are in touch with it through the cross roads that lead from them; also Ky 142.

Chimney Rock is about six miles from both High Bridge and Dixdam, and only a short distance from Nat. cemetery at Camp Nelson. The base stands forty feet above the stream, Kentucky River, is over 100 feet high and composed of round blocks, cut away from the cliff.

This picturesque formation is reached over a macadam road that leaves U.S. 27, just below Bryantsville. The last mile must be made on foot on account of its ruggedness.

S. B. GOODMAN, PRESIDENT

W. F. CHAMP, SECRETARY

Box 2
File 11
SHELBY WEBB, V-PRESIDENT

DIRECTORS
JOHN McROBERTS
W. B. BASTIN
R. S. HUGHES

GARRARD COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMERCE
INCORPORATED

6
J
DIRECTORS
ALLEN MORRIS
JOE J. WALKER
P. F. MORROW

LANCASTER, KY.

Tour Kennedy House and Berea

Lancaster Public Square, -East on Ky. # 52 passing villages of Hyattsville Pt. Leavell and at 8.4 miles turn right on Walker pike and at 9. mi. on right is ruins of the old Gen, Kennedy house, and site of "Uncle Toms Cabin".

9.1 Old General Kennedy Home at right.

In a cabin near the old house, lived "Uncle Tom," the original old slave of Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal anti-slavery tale. In the stately old dwelling house lived the master of Uncle Tom and George Harper, according to the story; and as such it has decorated thousands of souvenir spoons and postcards. A room on the upper floor is said to have been occupied by Mrs. Stowe during the time she was in Kentucky gathering material for her story which so fired the imagination of the North, and sounded the death knell of slavery. The old mansion itself, apart from its associations is well worth a study. The home of Thomas Kennedy a pioneer Kentuckian, it is the best preserved

Return to No. 52 turn East passing thru Paint Lick cross bridge and turn right at second road leading to Berea, home of famous Berea College, here take U.S. # 25 north to Kingston, 7 miles. thru to Richmond 15 in all from Berea, between Kingston and Richmond near a brick church (Mt. Zion) lies the site of the civil war battle of Richmond. Damage to the old church from cannon shells can still be seen. At Richmond take Ky. 52 South for Lancaster.

S. B. GOODMAN, PRESIDENT

W. F. CHAMP, SECRETARY

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GARRARD COUNTY BOARD OF COMMERCE

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LANCASTER, KY.

Tour to National Cemetery and Shakertown

High Bridge &c.

Lancaster Public Square, - North on U.S. 27 passing Burdett Knobs, Camp Dick Robinson, Bryantsville, to Camp Nelson cross bridge over Kentucky River along the Palisades (beautiful scenery To Camp Nelson National Cemetery Most of soldiers buried here were killed at battles of Richmond and Perryville. At Cemetery gate turn North to school house off left, turn left here on Wilmore pike 5 miles to Wilmore, home of Asbury College, then to High Bridge and Park. From here to Brooklyn bridge to Shakertown, and to Burgin then to Kennedy Bridge over Herrington Lake. Wonderful scenery here and boating , fishing , swimming.

Take 152 East to Toddville and South over U.S. 27 to Lancaster.

Herrington Lake lies along the northwest side of Garrard county and is thirty six miles in length. Shoreline on this side is dotted with clubhouses, boat docks, swimming basins, and rugged scenery equal to any in Kentucky. Easily accessible to any point on this lake from No. 52 No. 34 ? No 27 and many unnumbered roads.

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 J. A. WALKER
 J. F. MORROW

LANCASTER, KY.

Tour via Craigs' Church and Crab Orchard

Lancaster at Public Square, South on Crab Orchard pike Ky. No. 39

Blue Grass Tours

40

Site of Gilbert Creek Meeting House, First Baptist Church west of the Alleghenies. Organized 1780 by Lewis Craig's Traveling Church



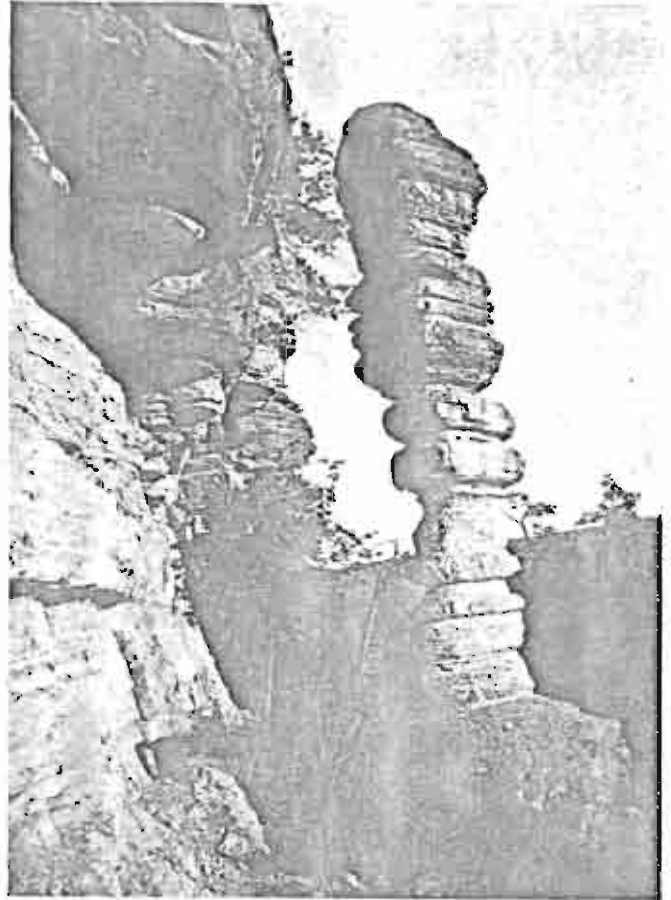
Tour No. 12

CRAB ORCHARD PIKE

"Boone Way": fair macadam, safe for travel all year.

- 0.0 LANCASTER, Square, south on Stanford St.
- 0.2 Sharp LEFT, cross RR, pass cemetery 0.3.
- 1.4 Straight on; (left is Fall Lick Pike).
- 2.6 Site of Gilbert Creek Meeting House, at right.
 On the hill, rising abruptly from the roadside, was built the first Baptist Church west of the Alleghenies. As the Puritans of old sought freedom of worship beyond the seas, so came Lewis Craig after his imprisonment in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, together with his congregation, to pursue his religious observances unmolested by the Government of Virginia. On reaching the old fort at Gilbert's Creek Settlement, they organized their church, and chose this hill to set up the house of worship, in order to be secure from surprise attacks by the Indians. Two of the brethren stood armed at the door during services, commanding all avenues of approach. This building served for generations, being made free use of by all denominations. Among those who preached here were Alexander Campbell, founder of the "Disciples of Christ" or Christian Church and the Rev. David Rice a famous pioneer Presbyterian. In the undergrowth may still be seen the stone foundations of the original church, which was only 10 x 18 feet in size. Nearby are graves crowded together, with old coffin-shaped slabs to mark them, where lie many of the early settlers.
- 2.9 Old Colonial residence at right; cross bridge
- 3.5 Caution, sharp curves 4.1—4.6—5.9.
- 7.3 Lincoln County line.
- 12.0 CRAB ORCHARD, Ky.

celebrated over 75 years as a health resort, here take Ky. No. 150 North, at 3 miles to left on private road is the old Wm. Whitley house. He was famous as an Indian fighter, and claimed he killed Tecumseh, with a rifle which his heirs still own. On to Stanford and to Lancaster from Stanford over U.S. 27.



Chimney Rock, on Kentucky River in Garrard County.
This Remarkable Freak of Nature is 125 feet high

Lancaster and Garrard County

LANCASTER with a population of 2500 and elevation of 1032 feet is the seat of Garrard County, whose products are chiefly agricultural. The town was settled by pioneers from Lancaster Pa., who laid it out in 1798 with a central square similar to their native city, and gave the new settlement the name of Lancaster.

Lancaster was the home of several Governors of Kentucky—Letcher, Owsley and Bradley, also of Chief Justice Robinson.

S. B. GOODMAN, PRESIDENT

W. F. CHAMP, SECRETARY

Box 80 File 7H
SHELBY WEBB, V. PRESIDENT

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GARRARD COUNTY BOARD OF COMMERCE

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P. F. MORROW

LANCASTER, KY.

Tour to Carrie Nations Birthplace and Chimney Rock &c.

Start Lancaster Public Square, - North on U.S. 27, at 6.5 miles is
Burdett's Knob a geological freak.

at 7.5 miles is Camp Dick Robinson, first Federal recruiting station
south of Mason and Dixon line. Established 1861.

6.5 Burdett's Knob at right. (A geologic freak).
7.2 RIGHT at 3-corners, (left to Danville).

Camp Dick Robinson at right. This camp was
established in 1861 and was the first Federal re-
cruiting station south of the Ohio River. General
William Nelson was in command, and several regi-
ments were here organized under S. S. Fry, Wm.
Hoskins and others. Col. Wolford here recruited
his cavalry, which performed noteworthy service
throughout the war. In "The Wild Riders of the
First Kentucky Cavalry," Sergeant Tarrant of that
regiment, says, "Camp Dick Robinson is one of
the most lovely spots in Kentucky." The old Dick
Robinson residence on the east side of the road,
stands today just as it did in 1861, when thousands
of Kentucky volunteers assembled for muster.

at 9.5 m

At 11 mi

at 13.6

house, t

125 ft.

right on

birthpla

9.5

Bryantsville. Old Burnt Tavern at left.
The old Burnt Tavern farm was settled by Rev.
James Smith of Virginia. It derived its name
from the fact that the old hotel on the grounds
was twice burned. One wing was saved at the
second fire, and is now over 100 years old. From
this house came Henry Smith, son of the original
owner and one of the early governors of Texas.
Burnt Tavern was a famous road house in the old
stage coach days, when many notables partook of
its lavish hospitality. An old black house stood
about one mile from the road.

House is three miles from last turn and sets back on private road

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile from main road. Good black top and gravel roads.

1a Vista Pike Ky. No 152

oad (gravel) to school

Bend. Freak of naturec

Dick Robinson Turn here

ed road leading to

e fame some years ago.

10.0 Road to right leads to Polly's Bend and Chim-
ney Rock, 5 Miles, see Posted Tour, 10-C.
This road is somewhat rocky but safe, and the trip
is well worth while to see at close range, this
famous natural wonder called "Chimney Rock,"
caused by an erosion of the cliffs of the Ken-
tucky River. In old public school geographies,
pictures of this curious freak of nature appear, and
a large painting of it is included in the mural

may 3
Unyge 2 = ...
Box 2 File 12
⑤

INFORMATION FOR: STATE PLANING BOARD OF KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TOPIC (6) SECRETARY, CITY PLAN COMMISSION

Have none.

TOPIC (7) CITY ENGINEER

Have none.

TOPIC (8) MAYOR

M. R. Bastin

(a) Urban housing, including zoning--

The city of Lancaster has no zoning except on Public Square for traffic. Urban housing conditions are above the average, with few exceptions, namely: "The chute", and few of the extreme sections of Duncantown. The houses are largely old and dilapidated. The owners do very little repairing, as a consequence the rental of which does not appeal to the better class of people.

(b) Public works--

The P.W.A. project, which started April 1st, is constructing a sewerage system which when completed will cost approximately \$80,000. This work gives daily employment to about fifty men. The work is progressing rapidly.
Telephone--See attached editorial.

(c) Recreation--

There are no places of recreation except that afforded by the schools. The park in the center of the square is used, by the smaller children in warm weather for play time. There is one moving picture theater and two pool rooms, which afford amusement and recreation to those who are fortunate enough to pay the price.

(d) Local Planing--

Three acres of ground have been donated by the Garrard County Board of Education as a site for a new colored school building. This building will cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

Box 7 File 1B

(e) Schools--

A new gymnasium has been completed by the P.W.A. which cost \$43,000. There is a School campus of ten acres with large playgrounds, ball parks, and tennis courts.

INFORMATION FOR
STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

TOPIC V.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER

✓ City health Officer and County Health Officer are one and the same.

The city of Lancaster has no zones, public thoroughfares being designated by the principle streets leading out from the Public square, namely: Lexington St., Danville St., Stanford St., and Richmond St. The Urban housing of these streets just mentioned is above the average. Many nice modern homes adorn these streets. A number of new houses have also been built in the last few years. The handsome brick ^{residence} ~~house~~ owned by Mrs. Margaret Hughes and daughter, Margaret, on Danville St. is perhaps one of the finest houses in this section of the state. This homestead was originally built in 1881 by Mrs. Hughes father, J. N. Miller. The brick used in the construction was burned ⁱⁿ on a kiln under the supervision of Mr. Miller himself. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Miller the home was purchased by Mrs. R. E. Hughes and daughter, Miss Margaret Hughes (1934), and has been extensively remodeled and redecorated. Other homes on Danville Street and the out skirts are above the average. A new frame cottage just ~~XXX~~ recently completed and owned by County Supt. Hammonds adds much to the residential section of Danville street. The handsome brick residence of H. Clay Kauffman on Maple Ave, constructed in 1934 is ranked as one of the superior homes of the town. The residence of Judge L. L. Walker also on Maple Avenue recently remodeled and redecorated adds much to the attractive residences of Maple Ave.

Lexington Street and Urban extension is also above the average as to housing conditions. Most of the residences on this street are of frame construction with metal roofs. These homes are constantly kept in good

repair and a glance at the well kept lawns and homes of this section of the city is well pleasing, however, an "eyesore" to all "passer-by", as well as residents of Lancaster is the "city dump." The near residents justly complain as to this unsightly and unpleasant spot, and something should be done to remedy it.

The residences on Richmond street and Urban houses are good and substantial and, with few exceptions, are of frame construction with metal roofs. The older residences have been remodeled and re-decorated according to present day standards.

The worst Urban housing condition is on the street leading out the Buckeye pike. This street is known as the "Chute", and is a menace to the town. The character of the population and the housing conditions are equally on the scale of Bad, Worse, and Worst. Relief workers and Social Service workers assisted in a measure to relieve conditions, but most of the inhabitants are negroes. *fall back into the old degrading habits* Some of these homes are self owned. *Two other sections, Duncantown & Middlesboro is largely of negro population and* The only colored Dr. , Johnson by name, owns a modern home which would be an attractive residence on any of the main thoroughfares. The citizens of Duncantown and Middlesborough, two negro sections, take great pride in keeping their homes and lawns in good condition .

The residences on Stanford st. are very few, as this is a business section. This st. boasts of three automobile dealers and garages, two churches (Methodist and Christian) , grocery stores, cream stations, etc. All of these buildings are in good state of repair, with one or two exceptions, a few small frame houses built for rental and are in fairly good condition. One new brick residence has recently been constructed and is owned by Robert Myers. It has been quite an addition to the four well kept frame houses of Stanford St.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOSPITALIZATION

XXXXXXXXXXXX

The general health of the population of Lancaster is above the aver-

age. The high altitude and incline-drainage from the public square is much favor to the health of the general public. Very few cases of Typhoid occur, and very few epidemics worthy of mention. ~~X~~ The water supply is from an artificial lake about one half mile from the public square. Some 300 families are served from this lake, from which recent Bacteriological test, shows a very small percentage of Bacteria. A \$75,000 sewerage system (P.W.A.) is under construction, which will greatly improve the Sewage disposal. The city has no streams, therefore no pollution, and no flood control.

~~*GARRARD*~~

Garrard County and Lancaster have no Hospitals. Two attempts have been made to maintain a hospital here but in each case the attempt proved unsuccessful from a financial standpoint, and finally had to be abandoned. The largest percentage of hospital cases are taken to Danville, which is nearest. The two hospitals in Richmond receive the next share, with Lexington and Louisville following. Garrard County and Lancaster should maintain a hospital and especially support a Public Health nurse.

C. WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, STREAM POLLUTION AND FLOOD CONTROL

In some instances in the rural sections there are houses in low, swampy places. This, with the crowded condition of the inmates, and the un-sanitary surroundings makes living conditions deplorable. There are a few open Wells in the County. People have been warned of using this type of drinking water, unless boiled. In the city these wells have been ordered closed, ^{OR} ~~also~~ must covered tops, with pumps, and also the cisterns ^{must} meet these requirements, and suggested chlorinated lime be used to destroy any bacteria.

Outlined by — Dr. V. G. Kinnaird, County and City Health Officer.

City Engineer-----none

Water supply---Furnished by artificial lake. *serving 500 families - at rates*
minimum charge .50 per mo, \$1.50 per

City supply---City of Lancaster---675 bacteria.

Flood control-----none.

Local planning---Construction of public square and Richmond street.

J.A.Bratt on

Supt. of Water Works

TOPIC VLL No City Engineer

~~TEXTXXX~~ ~~SXHXRTXXZXTGDXEPHXXLXXXYNYSEWXXEXM~~

TOPIC X Superintendants-sewage disposal Plant..none

(sewage being built)

INFORMATION FOR: STATE PLANING BOARD OF KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TOPIC (6) SECRETARY, CITY PLAN COMMISSION

Have none.

TOPIC (7) CITY ENGINEER

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TOPIC (8) MAYOR *M. R. B. B. B.*

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Box 2
File 12

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INFORMATION FOR
STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

Box 2
File 12

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Outlined by — Dr. V. G. Kinnaird, County and City Health Officer.

Box 2 File 12

TOPIC X

City Engineer-----none

Highways----Principal streets under state maintenance good condition.

Water supply---Furnished by artificial lake. *supplying 300 families at rates minimum charge .50 per wo, \$1.50 per*

Sanitation water supply---Excellent. Bacteriological test Feb. 1 *quarter hat*

Reservoir--City of Lancaster--2500 bacteria.

City supply--City of Lancaster--675 bacteria.

exceeding 500 gal.

Stream pollution-----none.

Flood control-----none.

Public works--Sanitary sewer system under construction at cost of \$80,000.00

Local planning--Construction of public square and Richmond street.

J.A.B/E.B.H. J.A. Bratton
Supt. of Water Works

Topic VI have no secretary of City Plan Condition.

TOPIC VII No City Engineer

TOPIC VIII Mayors report not complete

XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TOPIC X Superintendants-sewage disposal Plant..none
(sewage being built)

INFORMATION FOR

STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

INTERVIEW WITH W. A. Arnold, County Road Engineer & W. S. Carrier, Supt. of State Highway in Garrard Co.

HIGHWAYS

Garrard County is covered by a well planned system of Federal, State and County roads. According to W. S. Carrier, there are 68 miles of Macadam Federal and State highways, and 143.7 miles of County improved roads, with rock asphalt surface. The whole system, however, needs immediate attention as to widening and straightening of Federal and State highways, beautifying the roads, by planting trees, removal of sign advertising.

Route #27 the chief road connecting the North and South, has many dangerous curves, and projecting rocks that need correction.

Much improvement has been made on the County roads through State and W.P.A., and are in much better condition than a few years ago. A new Diesel Engine, according to county Judge V. A. Lear, has been installed at the County rock quarry, near the city limits on the Buckeye pike and will be paid for by renting to Rural Highway commission. A new bridge has been completed over Long Branch, and it is intended to continue this work until it is finished as far as Walkers School House, and construct a modern bridge over Back Creek. The W. P. A. is furnishing the material and labor, and the county is furnishing the machinery.

Traffic is heaviest on highways # 27 and #52, as these roads carry most of the freight transportation and interstate travel.

TRANSPORTATION

Interview with Bus agent, and personal observation.

Garrard county has no railroad transportation, other than the bi-weekly freight service.

Two Greyhound busses, one from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and one from Lexington to Somerset, make daily trips on highway #27. The Katcher bus line makes four trips daily from Lancaster, to Richmond and Danville. During the summer sessions of school at Richmond an extra bus is used on Sunday for transportation of pupils.

The county has no water transportation.

RECREATION

The only recreation facilities or activities in Garrard County are those afforded by the schools, and the one theater in the county seat.

The citizens of Lancaster have access to the ball park and the Tennis Court of the City school.

There is also a small park in the center of the square, where the children play during the summer months. Considerable improvement is needed along this line, especially in the rural areas, since the only recreation offered in those districts is that sponsored by the schools, and they are not open during the summer months. Swimming pools, tennis courts, public ball parks should be established for this purpose. The advent of the Home Demonstration Agent has done much for the development of social life among the rural people. The social life among the various clubs has developed under her supervision. Hidden talent has been discovered to such a degree that some members have had State and National recognition.

There are several good bathing beaches on Herrington lake, also fishing privileges.

Above information from May Hutchinson, County Home demonstration Agent

PUBLIC WORKS

Several projects of Public Works are in process of construction in Lancaster, namely: Rebuilding and improving of the County roads, with WPA labor. Three county roads are under re-construction at present with W.P.A. labor of 149 men. They are The Cartersville road, Mt. Hebron road, and the Kirksville road. A new steel bridge is being constructed on the Kirksville road, with concrete floor, re-enforced with steel, and will be completed within approximately 30 days. This work is being done under the supervision of D. F. Rankin, District Area Engineer.

A visit to the Telephone Office, gives me the following information:

A new telephone system under the supervision of Mr. Kavanagh of Ashland, Ky. is now under construction, and when completed will be one of the much needed Public works. According to J. R. Spivey, Supt. of equipment, the system will be changed from the magneto to the Common Battery lamp signal, which applies to the city only. The poles are being removed, and under ground cables are being installed in the city of Lancaster, where 300 subscribers will receive the benefit of this improved system. Rural lines to Paint Lick, Buckeye, Brantsville, Euena Vista, Camp Nelson, Brachersville and Herrington lake will also be reconstructed as needed. The rural lines include 166 subscribers.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

INFORMATION FROM COUNTY JUDGE, V. A. LEAR.

Court House

The original structure, which cost around \$35,000, but is now valued at \$75,000, was accepted by the building committee and first used in 1868.

It was remodeled in 1915, at a cost of \$15,000. This building is located on the public square, in Lancaster, on the corner of Stanford Street. It is built of brick and stone. The building consists of a

a large basement, which contains two toilets, boiler and coal bin.

The first floor has a long hall running full length of the building, with offices of County Judge, Tax Commissioner, County Attorney, and County court room on the right wing of the hall. The offices of the Sheriff, Circuit clerks, with vaults are on the left wing of the hall.

The second floor has a large Circuit court room, two jury rooms, court stenographer's office, two other small rooms which are used for offices, occasionally, and a ladies toilet, a belfry and cupola on top of the building.

County jail

The county jail is located at the corner of Stanford and Buford streets, and was built in 1873. The building, which is badly arranged is of brick and stone structure, consists of two stories and basement. The first floor contains main office and large room for prisoners, with four cells built around for men and one cell for women. The condition of these cells is fairly good. The women's cell needs a new floor. The kitchen and dining room are in the basement. The jailer and family live on the second floor, which consists of five rooms and bath, all of which are in good condition, with the exception of needing papering and painting.

County farm

The county farm consists of 160 acres of improved land, is located about four miles East of Lancaster, on the Kirkesville pike, and is valued at \$12,000.

A frame dwelling of eight rooms is for the Superintendent and there are three buildings, boxed and stripped that are used for the inmates, which number eight at present. There are two barns, one for the stock and one for tobacco. There are also other necessary out buildings. The approximate value of all of the buildings is about \$4,000. They are in a fair state of repair.

The land produces wheat, corn, tobacco and hay. Stock raised on this farm are: sheep, hogs and cows. Nearly all feed used for the consumption of the inmates is raised on the farm.

Proceeds of the farm takes care of the expenses of the operation, except in bad crop years, then an appropriation is made.

County barn

The county barn is located one quarter of a mile from town, on the Stanford road. A dwelling house, which is also county property and the barn are valued at \$2,000. The barn is used to house County road equipment, which is valued at \$10,000. The house and barn are in good condition.

POWER SITUATION

Information from A. S. Britt, manager of the local Kentucky Utilities, Co.

Garrard County borders on Harrington Lake and is traversed by a number of high voltage lines that connect with the DixDam Hydro Electric station, half of which is regarded in the county.

Lancaster, as the largest and the county seat town, is an important switching center for Stanford, Somerset, Richmond, Winchester, Crab Orchard, and Danville, as high voltage lines branch out from this point. The 66,000 volt line connecting two of the Kentucky Utilities principal generating stations, Pineville and Wax River, also passes near Lancaster.

Through the extensive power developments of the Kentucky Utilities Company the county has benefited by an annual revenue exceeding \$25,000 in direct taxation. This revenue to a large extent makes possible the improved school system.

Residential rate in effect in Lancaster is as follows:

First 12 KWH	\$1.00
Next 18 KWH	.87
Next 20 KWH	.03
Over 50 KWH	.05
Monthly Minimum	1.00

Commercial Rate in effect in Lancaster is as follows:

First 12 KWH	\$1.00
Next 30 KWH	.07
Next 100 KWH	.06
Next 100 KWH	.05
Over 250 KWH	.03
Monthly minimum	1.00

Farm service rate is only slightly higher than the residential rate in Lancaster, being as follows:

First 15 KWH	\$1.50
Next 25 KWH	.07
Next 20 KWH	.05
Over 60 KWH	.03
Monthly minimum	1.50

Rural lines supply electric service to the communities of Saint Lick, Lovel, Camp Dick Robinson, Bryantville, Luena Vista, and Camp Nelson. Also, a number of houses and commercial camps, mostly in the vicinity of Chenault Bridge and Kennedy Bridge, are supplied.

Power Situation---Continued

A recent survey indicated that almost 400 additional customers would like to have electric service under the R. E. A. plan. A number of those, no doubt, could be served profitably by a private utility while others may be reached only under the R. E. A. co-operation plan. Some, of course, are too scattered or can not afford to use large amount of current and therefore it would not be practical to construct line extension to serve them.

Box 2 File 72

INFORMATION FOR
STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

MINERAL SITUATION

Garrard County has very little mineral resources, other than limestone and marl, which can be found practically all over the county. There are two marl beds for commercial purposes in the county, one located on the farm of R. L. Elkin, four miles South of Lancaster on the Stanford road and the other on the farm of Brit Manuel on the Crab Orchard road, nine miles South East of Lancaster. A number of farmers have limestone pulverized and apply on the farm where needed.

MANUFACTURING

The principal types of manufacturing in Garrard county are two flour mills, namely: Lancaster Milling Company and Garrard Mills, Inc. Cornmeal, flour, various kinds of stock feed and some poultry feed are manufactured. Raw material used for these products are wheat, corn, rye, other grains, and hay bought from Garrard County farmers. The Lancaster Milling Company has eight employees, including the owners, with an average pay roll of \$20 per week. This includes the entire working force. Garrard Mills employs twelve people, four of which are office workers. The average wage of the day laborer is \$18 per week, and that of the office force \$20. Both of these mills have a good local trade and sell at wholesale and retail other merchandise, fertilizer, coal, hay, salt, lime, sand, brick, tile and etc. They also have a liberal patronage within a radius of forty(40) miles. Information from Bob Myers, bookkeeper of Lancaster Milling Co., and Mrs. H. L. Moore, bookkeeper of Garrard Mills, Inc.

TRADE

Trade conditions in Garrard county at the present time are in better condition ^{than} ~~XXXXXX~~ ^{since} 1929. Agricultural products, combined with increase in better grade of livestock, has been quite a stimulus to trade in the rural areas, and town of Lancaster. All business establishments report a marked improvement in trading conditions in the last two years. The one rail road, according to Mr. F. D. Camden, ass't. depot agent, branch of the L and N reports such an increase in volume of business being handled by "old reliable", as to make it possible to put a number of employees back to work on a full time basis. This is rather encouraging, since for some time we have had only one employee at the station and a bi-weekly freight train.

The excellent highways make the town and county accessible to all surrounding counties.

The grocery stores, hard ware, general merchandise store, department stores, all report a good business. The retail stores are mostly on a cash business and report business fair. *with a slight increase over first six mo. of last year!*

Long distance truck operators also report a good business, but say they do not make much profit, due to the high licence they have to pay.

Garden conditions are so favorable at this time of year, that naturally the retail trade for fresh vegetables, and canned stuff is on the decline.

The chain stores do a heavy business, heavy laden trucks making the town every day of the week.

INFORMATION FROM: W. F. Champ, secretary to Board of Commerce,

Interviews with merchants of Lancaster and truck operators, Wes Sutton and J. T. Sparks, chief truck operators.

PROFESSIONAL
OCCUPATIONS

Professional occupations are fairly well represented in Garrard county and county seat, and report an increase in business and collections, due to better financial conditions throughout the rural areas and local areas.

5

Garrard county has ~~XXXX~~ physicians, 3 dentists, 1 surveyor, 6 attorneys, residing in Lancaster, 3 physicians in county 2 of whom reside at Paint Lick, and 1 Dentist there, 1 physician at Bryantville, nine miles N E of Lancaster. There is 1 physician for every 1,625 inhabitants.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

The service occupations of Lancaster and rural communities are well taken care of through garages, oil and gas stations, restaurants, one hotel, 2 boarding houses, 4 beauty parlors, a dry cleaning establishment, etc. According to interviews with these operators, ^{they} report a good volume of business, with collections fairly good.

"There is one newspaper published in Lancaster, the weekly CENTRAL RECORD, with 5 employees, including the manager. This paper was established in 1889 and has enjoyed a steady and consistent growth in circulation and influence since that time. It has a circulation of 3,000 copies, largely in Garrard and adjacent parts of Madison, Lincoln and Boyle counties. The retail area of Lancaster, where the paper is published, embraces a territory approximately 15 miles in every direction from town. The wholesale area comprises all of Eastern and Southern Ky. The Central Record is a democratic newspaper and has won recognition as one of the outstanding weekly news papers in Ky."

Above quotation from Seymore Goodman, Manager of THE CENTRAL RECORD

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Aliza Ison). (1).

Box 2

File 12

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Topic: County Agricultural Agent.

Outline submitted by B. W. Fortenberry, Garrard County Agent.

1. Rural Housing conditions in Garrard County are in a bad state of repair. This situation could be largely improved by remodeling with material at hand at a small cost: (A). By rearrangement of plans, using material at hand perhaps with some added new material. Papering, painting, laying of new floors, built in cabinets, making over of old furniture, and rearrangement of such, painting or white-washing of out-buildings, including repair of same, plans for beautifying the grounds, by planting flowers and rearrangement of flower beds. Much of this improvement could be done by the house wife and members of the family. Assistance is freely given by the Farm Agent and Home Demonstration agent. (B). Housing conditions should also be improved by installation of water works and electric power, using the appliances in connection with these utilities.

2. Water Supply, sanitation, stream pollution, and flood control:

(A). The rural water supply for Garrard County is secured from wells, cisterns, springs, and rain water collected in storage tanks. In most cases the water supply is in a sanitary condition. Stream pollution has very little effect on the sanitary condition of the rural supply. Flood control measures are not necessary for protection because of the altitude and topography of the county.

3. Agricultural Situation:

(A). Garrard County is strictly an agricultural community and depends entirely upon this source of income for its people. Agricultural depressions seriously affect the county because of the fact that no

other income is available. With the administration of the AAA prices of farm products have been increased, and released considerable stress and strain on the Rural people. When agriculture in the nation is prosperous Garrard County is prosperous.

4. Conservation and Natural Resource:

(A). Fish are being conserved in lakes that border a large part of Garrard County. Conservation of birds and other wild life is being encouraged in the rural section by public spirited citizens in the county seat.

(B). Considerable improvement should be made in this line of work, since in one section of the County a greater portion of the land is not suitable for the production of agricultural commodities. For instance, the using of stone and available rock for building of fences. Reforestation for conservation of land and available timber to be used for building purposes and otherwise. The use of Marl applied on soil conserving crops, two ^{beds} of which are in Garrard County, one located on the farm of E. L. Elkin, one mile south of Lancaster, on the Stanford Road. The other bed is located 5 miles south-east of Lancaster, on the Crab Orchard road.

5. Highways:

(A). Garrard County is covered by a well planned system of Federal, State and County Roads. The whole system, however, needs immediate attention, such as widening and straightening of Federal and State Highways, beautifying of the roads by planting trees and the removal of signs of advertising. The county maintained roads are much needful of re-surfacing. Considerable work, however, has been done by County

Carrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison). (3).

roads, through State aid, and U. S. A. They are in much better condition than a few years ago.

6. Recreation:

(A). Considerable improvement needed. Suggestions: Public ball parks, swimming pools, tennis grounds.

(B). The only recreation of rural sections is that sponsored by schools, 4-H Club work, and other institutions.

(C). No public parks and playing grounds are available.

(D). Plans should be developed for recreation among rural people, and the use of leisure time, which is bound to come. The coming of the Homeing Demonstration Agent has opened up the way for the development of recreation, among rural people. The social life of the various clubs through the agency has developed hidden talent to such a degree that some have members that have gained State and National recognition.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

Box 2 File 10
(Eliza Ison). (4).

Bibliography:

B. W. Fortenberry, Garrard County Agent, Lancaster, Kentucky.

Agricultural Situation:

Box 2 File 9

①

The fertile soil of the bluegrass region attracted settlers from the Atlantic slopes even in Colonial days. For a time agriculture was little more than self-sustaining, but later stock and grain became important exports and until more recent years general farming and stock raising was the common practice.

Different types of farming prevailing in the County may be thus classified: (1). general farming on a small scale, with tobacco as the chief source of income, (2). general farming on rather small farms, with income from various sources, such as tobacco, wheat, dairy products, and stock; (3). general farming on tracts of 150 acres or more, where farm operations mainly center on the production of feed for stock, with tobacco and wheat as cash crops, much of the tobacco being produced by outside labor, (4). heavy farming with production of feed for stock, corn and tobacco, as previously mentioned; (5). farming in the hoods, with income from livestock and their products, and crops to supply home needs. - (1).(reference).

Garrard County is strictly an agricultural community and depends entirely upon this source of income for its people. Agricultural depressions seriously affect the County because of the fact that no other income is available. With the administration of the AAA, prices of farm products have been increased, and released considerable stress and strain of the rural people. When agriculture in the nation is prosperous, Garrard County is prosperous. - (2).(reference).

The situation in agriculture is now in better condition than for some time, especially in the blue-grass portion of the county, as tobacco sold at a high price during the selling season, and has put

Box 2 File 9

extra money on the farms that grew this product. The continued drought of last summer placed many farmers in a strenuous financial position for a time, and it is still being felt by many farmers, however, most of them are coming out in good condition and are planning crops and livestock production for the coming year. There are about 2,100 farms in this county and most of them are farmed by owners. Crops raised are: tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, various kinds of hay, all of which are to some extent money crops. Nearly all farmers raise potatoes, and other garden vegetables for home use.

The soil of the county is varied, through the central portion running almost east and west, it is limestone of good quality; the northern portion and northeast is sandstone of good to fair quality and both of these grow a fine grade of tobacco. The other part of the county, the southern part, is for a great part, shale underlaid and some of it, what is locally known as knob land. Although some of this is cultivated, it does not produce record crops.

In regard to livestock the trend seems to be toward sheep, hogs and dairy cattle. Corn-hog production agreements under AAA might account for decrease in hog production and in the acreage of corn for all purposes.

The fruit is grown only for local markets. Strawberry growing in a small way has decreased greatly, in recent years because of competition of growers from southern states who can produce an earlier crop and with modern methods of transportation can dominate local markets. (3). - (reference).

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(3).

Box 2 File 9

Bibliography:

References:

- (1). - Soil Survey of Garrard County, U.S.Dept. of Agriculture,
Bureau of Soils.
- (2). - B. W. Fortenberry, Garrard County Farm Agent.
- (3). - W. F. Champ, Secretary to Garrard County Board of Commerce.

Box 2 File 9

The first floor has a long hall running full length of the building, with offices of County Judge, Tax Commissioner, County Attorney, and County Court room on the right wing. The offices of the Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, and County Clerk with vaults on the left wing of the hall.

The second floor has a large Circuit Court room, two jury rooms, court stenographers offices, two small rooms which are used for offices occasionally, and a ladies toilet. There is a bell-fry and a cupola on top of the building.

County Jail: the county jail is located on the corner of Stanford and Buford Streets, and was built in 1878. The building, which is badly arranged is of brick and stone, consisting of two stories and a basement. The first floor contains main office and large room for prisoners, with four cells built around for men and one cell for women. The condition of the e cells is fairly good. The women's cell needs a new floor. The kitchen and dining room are in the basement. The jailor and family live on the second floor, which consists of five rooms and a bath; all of which are in good condition with the exception of needing papering and painting.

County Farm: consists of 160 acres of improved land and is located about four miles east of Lancaster on the M.R.ville Pike; it is valued at \$12,000.

A frame dwelling of eight rooms is for the Superintendent and there are three buildings, boxed and s. rigged that are used for the inmates, which number eight at present. There are two barns, one for the stock and one for tobacco. There are also other necessary buildings. Approximate value of buildings is \$4,000; fair repair.

The land produces wheat, corn, tobacco, and hay. Stock raised on this farm are: sheep, hogs, and cows. Nearly all food used for the consumption of the inmates is raised on the farm. Proceeds from the farm take care of the expenses of the operation, except in bad crop years; then an appropriation is made.

County Barn: is located one quarter of a mile from town, on the Stanford Road. A dwelling house, which is also county property and the barn are valued at \$2,000. The barn is used to house County road equipment, which is valued at \$10,000. The house and barn are in good condition.

Judge V. A. Lear.

Power Situation:

Garrard County borders on Herrington Lake and is traversed by a number of high voltage lines that connect with the Dix Dam Hydro Electric Station, half of which is regarded as the county's.

Lancaster, as the largest town and the county seat, is an important switching center for Stanford, Somerset, Richmond, Winchester, Crab Orchard, and Danville, as high voltage lines branch out from this point. The 30,000 volt line connecting two of the Kentucky Utilities principal generating stations: Pineville, and Dix River, also passes near Lancaster.

Through the extensive power developments of the Kentucky Utilities Company the county has benefited by an annual revenue exceeding \$20,000 in direct taxation. This revenue to a large extent makes possible the improved school system.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Tson).(8).

Box 7 File 9

Residential rate:

First 12 KWH \$1.00
Next 18 KWH .07
Next 20 KWH .05
Over 50 KWH .03
Monthly Minimum - \$1.00

Commercial rate:

First 12 KWH \$1.00
Next 33 KWH .07
Next 100 KWH .06
Next 100 KWH .05
Over 250 KWH .03
Monthly Minimum - \$1.00

The farm service rate is only slightly higher than the residential rate in Lancaster - the monthly minimum being \$1.50.

Rural lines supply electric service to the communities of Paint Lick, Lowell, Camp Dick Robinson, Bryantsville, Buena Vista, and Camp Nelson. Also, a number of houses and commercial camps, mostly in the vicinity of Chenault Bridge and Kennedy Bridge, are supplied.

A recent survey indicated that almost 400 additional customers would like to have electric service under the REA plan. A number of those, no doubt, could be served profitably by a private utility plant, while others may be reached only under the REA cooperation plan. Some, of course, are too scattered or can not afford to use large amount of current, and therefore would not be practical to construct line extension to serve them.

A. S. Britt, Manager of Lancaster Kentucky Utilities Co.

Gerrard County.

Planning Board.

(Luiza Ison).(7).

Box 2 File 9

Bibliography:

W. A. Arnold, County Road Engineer.

A. S. Carrier, Supt. of State Highway in Gerrard County.

Lancaster Bus Agent.

May Hutchinson, County Home Demonstration Agent.

J. R. Spivey, Supt. of Equipment.

Judge L. A. Lear.

Mr. J. S. Britt, Manager of Lancaster Kentucky Utilities Co.

Mineral Situation:

Garrard County has very little mineral resources, other than limestone and marl, which can be found practically all over the county; one located on the farm of F. L. Elkin, four miles south of Lancaster on the Stamford road, and the other on the farm of Eric Emanuel on the Crab Orchard road, nine miles southeast of Lancaster - both of these beds are for commercial purposes. A number of farmers have limestone pulverized and applied on the farm where needed.

Manufacturing:

The principal types of manufacturing in Garrard County are two flour mills, namely: Lancaster Milling Co, and Garrard Mill, Inc. Cornmeal, flour, various kinds of stock feed and some poultry feed are manufactured. Raw material used for these products are wheat, corn, rye, buckwheat grains, and hay bought from Garrard County farmers. The Lancaster Milling Co. has eight employees, including the owners, with an average payroll of \$20 each per week. This includes the entire working force. Garrard Mill employs twelve people, four of whom are office workers. The average wage of the day laborer is \$18 per week, and that of the office force is \$20. Both of these mills have a good local trade and sell at wholesale and retail other merchandise: fertilizer, coal, hay, salt, lime, sand, brick, tile, and other things. They also have a liberal patronage within a radius of 40 miles.

Bob Myers, Bookkeeper, Lancaster Milling Co.
Mrs. H. L. Moore, " Garrard Mill, Inc.

Box 2 File 9

Trade:

Trade conditions in Garrard County at the present time are in better condition than in 1925. Agricultural products, combined with increase in better grade livestock, has been quite a stimulus to trade in the rural areas, and also the town of Lancaster. All business establishments report a marked improvement in trading conditions in the last two years. The one rail road, according to Mr. L. D. Camden, Assistant Depot Agent, branch of the L & N reports such an increase in volume of business being handled by "old reliable" as to make it possible to put a number of employees back to work on a full time basis. This is rather encouraging, since for some time we have had only one employee at the station and a bi-weekly freight train.

The excellent highways make the town and county accessible to all surrounding counties.

The grocery stores, hardware, general merchandise stores, department stores, all report a good business. The retail stores are mostly on a cash basis and report good business.

Long distance truck operators also report good business, but say they do not make much profit, due to high license they pay.

Garden conditions are so favorable at this time of year, that naturally the retail trade for fresh vegetables, and canned stuff is not as good as it is other times of the year.

The chain stores do a heavy business, heavy laden trucks making the town every day or two weeks.

W. T. Cham, Secretary to Board of Commerce.

Box 2 File 9

Professional Occupations:

Professional occupations are fairly well represented in Garrard County, and report an increase in business and collection, due to better financial conditions throughout the rural areas.

Garrard County has five physicians, three dentists, one surveyor, six attorneys, all residing in Lancaster. There are three physicians in county, two of whom reside at Flint Lick, and one dentist there. There is one physician at Bryantville, nine miles from Lancaster. There is one physician for every 1,620 inhabitants.

Service Occupations:

The service occupations of Lancaster and rural communities are well taken care of. There are garages, oil and gas stations, restaurants, one hotel, two boarding houses, four beauty parlors, a dry cleaning establishment. According to interviews with these operators, they report a good volume of business, with collections fairly good.

There is one newspaper published in Lancaster, the weekly Central Record, with five employees, including the manager. This paper was established in 1889 and has enjoyed a steady and consistent growth in circulation and influence since that time. It has a circulation of 3,000 copies, largely in Garrard and adjacent parts of Madison, Lincoln, and Boyle Counties. The retail area of Lancaster, where the paper is published embraces a territory approximately 15 miles in every direction from town. The wholesale area comprises all of eastern and southern Kentucky. The Central Record is a democratic newspaper and has won recognition as one of the outstanding weekly papers in Kentucky.

Seymore Goodman, Manager of the Central Record.

Box 2 File 2

Conservation of Natural Resources:

No effort had been made in the direction of conservation of natural resources in the county until the advent of the land and soil conservation program. There are practically no forests in Garrard County, since that timber originally grown has been cut by successive generations. Intensive cultivation of crops on the rolling land, without terracing, no winter crop coverage, has been conducive to soil erosion, especially in the eastern and south eastern sections. A soil conservation committee, headed by the county agent and working under the supervision of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky, are doing splendid work and getting nearly cooperation from farmers in carrying out the plans. To date, over 1,200 farmers have signed a plowing agreement with the committee and many more are expected to do so, as the work progresses. A considerable portion of the southeastern section of the county should be retired and re-forested, either artificially or naturally.

E. L. Fortenberry, County Agent.

Fish are being conserved by lakes that border a large part of Garrard County. Conservation of birds and other wild life is being encouraged in the rural section by public spirited citizens in the county seat. Considerable improvement should be made in this line of work, since in one section of the county, a greater portion of the land is not suitable for the production of agricultural commodities. For instance, the using of stone and available wood for building of fences, reforestation for conservation of land and available timber to be used for building purposes. There are several fish hatcheries on Herrington Lake, controlled by the State.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(b).

Box 2 File 9

Bibliography:

Bob Myers, Bookkeeper for Lancaster Milling Co.

Mrs. H. L. Moore, " for Garrard Mills, Inc.

W. F. Champ, Secretary, Board of Commerce of Lancaster.

Interviews with merchants.

Seymore Goodman, Manager of The Central Record.

E. W. Fortenberry, County Farm Agent.

John McRoberts, Head of Garrard Fish and Game Association.

Topic III. -(A) Rural Housing:

Box 2 File 4

①

Rural housing conditions throughout the county are fair. With the exception of a few, these houses are of frame construction, with shingle or metal roof. In the principal agricultural sections of the county, there are a few brick farm houses, the majority of which are kept in a good state of repair. The remaining brick houses are on heavily mortgaged farms, consequently the land owner has neglected the upkeep of his building.

The rural tenant houses as a whole are in bad condition: bad foundations, open floors, leaky roofs; improper heating facilities, water supplies, and toilet conditions make unfavorable environment ✓ for the tenant. Unless these conditions are remedied the standard of the tenant rural population cannot be raised.

(B). Agricultural situation:

The agricultural situation is good in Garrard County. Inasmuch as the soil is adaptable to a diversity of crops, the farmer is not confined to one crop alone for an income. Tobacco is the best money crop and is grown practically all over the county. Corn is the important grain product and is produced largely in the eastern section of the county, which is commonly known as Buckeye. Most of the corn is for food; however, in good years it is marketed in Lancaster, to the grain mills. Other crops as: wheat, oats, and rye produced in Garrard County are used as cover crops or forage and does not bring a cash income. All of these conditions as mentioned has its influence on rural real estate. In recent years, however, under the various

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(2).

Box 2 File 9

government organizations, Federal Crop Control and Agricultural Relief from drought and flood, the farmers conditions are somewhat improved.

There is a tendency to cut up the larger farms to supply the demand for small farms. Yet I have many small farms listed for sale which seem very difficult to "turn over" for a profit to the owner.

W. A. Dickerson, Real Estate Agent, Specializing
in farm property.

Topic IV. (A).

The rural housing is about on an average of adjoining counties. Some of the older houses on the farms being of colonial type with larger number of rooms, newer houses, some two story, and later cottages or bungalows with 5 to 8 rooms. Tenant houses on farms are mostly plain unpainted box houses of 3 or 4 rooms.

Urban housing is of comparatively small area, a radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile from city. The homes being mostly on small acreages extending into the rural area; there is no zoning.

The agricultural situation is in fairly good condition. Most of the farmers having adjusted their indebtedness by obtaining long time loans at reduced rates of interest. This with the increased price of livestock and farm products have enabled them to begin to reduce indebtedness and make needed repairs.

A better rotation of crops, increase of livestock, and increase in land valuation has tended to eliminate worry, bringing a more peaceful and happy state of mind, and creates confidence in the future.

G. B. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor, S.T. Farm Loan Ass.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(3).

Topic IV. (B).

Box 2 File 2

This county is mostly a county of small farms, from 30 to 100 acres; larger farms 100 to 300 acres. Still a smaller percentage of 300 to 500 acres, and very few farms of over 500 acres.

The principal cash crop is tobacco.

The soil is mostly limestone, with one section of the county to sandstone formation; this section is hilly and rolling. There is another section of poorer quality with slate and blue clay sub-soil.

The limestone sections of the county are level and gently rolling.

All parts of the county are accessible to markets by fair, good, and excellent highways.

Farm labor is regular, the tenants on farms cultivate crops on share crop basis, and when not engaged in producing crops, work for owner of land at daily wage. Day labor on farm is from \$1.00 to \$1.50 for 10 hours, and even longer days - from "sun up to sun down".

There is not very much unemployed farm labor.

Land values at present time are from \$20 to \$150 per acre, and housing conditions and value of improvements are graded from the poorest on cheaper land to the best on the higher valued land.

However, in each section of the county, land values vary according to location, improvements, quality and present condition of the soil, accessibility to markets, schools, churches, character of neighbors, and desirability as an investment or a "home".

G. E. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor, Sec -Treas. of
National Farm Loan Association.

Garrard- County.

Planning Board.

Box 2 File 9
(Eliza Ison). (4).

Bibliography.

W. A. Dickerson, Real Estate Agent.

G. B. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor,

Secretary-Treasurer of Farm Loan Association.

Box 9 File 9
①Topic III. -(A) Rural Housing:

Rural housing conditions throughout the county are fair. With the exception of a few, these houses are of frame construction, with shingle or metal roof. In the principal agricultural sections of the county, there are a few brick farm houses, the minority of which are kept in a good state of repair. The remaining brick houses are on heavily mortgaged farms, consequently the land owner has neglected the upkeep of his building.

The rural tenant houses as a whole are in bad condition: bad foundations, open floors, leaky roofs; improper heating facilities, water supplies, and toilet conditions make unfavorable inviroment ✓ for the tenant. Unless these conditions are remedied the standard of the tenant rural population cannot be raised.

(B). Agricultural situation:

The agricultural situation is good in Garrard County. Inasmuch as the soil is adaptable to a diversity of crops, the farmer is not confined to one crop alone for an income. Tobacco is the best money crop and is grown practically all over the county. Corn is the important grain product and is produced largely in the eastern section of the county, which is commonly known as Buckeye. Most of the corn is for food; however, in good years it is marketed in Lancaster, to the grain mills. Other crops as: wheat, oats, and rye produced in Garrard County are used as cover crops or forage and does not bring a cash income. All of these conditions as mentioned has its influence on rural real estate. In recent years, however, under the various

government organizations, Federal Crop Control and Agricultural Relief from drouth and flood, the farmers conditions are somewhat improved.

There is a tendency to cut up the larger farms to supply the demand for small farms. Yet I have many small farms listed for sale which seem very difficult to "turn over" for a profit to the owner.

W. A. Dickerson, Real Estate Agent, Specializing
in farm property.

Topic IV. (A).

The rural housing is about on an average of adjoining counties. Some of the older houses on the farms being of colonial type with larger number of rooms, newer houses, some two story, and later cottages or bungalows with 5 to 8 rooms. Tenant houses on farms are mostly plain unpainted box houses of 3 or 4 rooms.

Urban housing is of comparatively small area, a radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile from city. The homes being mostly on small acreages extending into the rural area; there is no zoning.

The agricultural situation is in fairly good condition. Most of the farmers having adjusted their indebtedness by obtaining long term loans at reduced rates of interest. This with the increased price of livestock and farm products have enabled them to begin to reduce indebtedness and make needed repairs.

A better rotation of crops, increase of livestock, and increase in land valuation has tended to eliminate worry, bringing a more peaceful and happy state of mind, and creates confidence in the future.

G. B. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor, S.T. Farm Loan Assn.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(3).

Topic IV. (B).

This county is mostly a county of small farms, from 30 to 100 acres; larger farms 100 to 300 acres. Still a smaller percentage of 300 to 500 acres, and very few farms of over 500 acres.

The principal cash crop is tobacco.

The soil is mostly limestone, with one section of the county to sandstone formation; this section is hilly and rolling. There is another section of poorer quality with slate and blue clay sub-soil.

The limestone sections of the county are level and gently rolling.

All parts of the county are accessible to markets by fair, good, and excellent highways.

Farm labor is regular, the tenants on farms cultivate crops on share crop basis, and when not engaged in producing crops, work for owner of land at daily wage. Day labor on farm is from \$1.00 to \$1.50 for 10 hours, and even longer days - from "sun up to sun down".

There is not very much unemployed farm labor.

Land values at present time are from \$20 to \$150 per acre, and housing conditions and value of improvements are graded from the poorest on cheaper land to the best on the higher valued land.

However, in each section of the county, land values vary according to location, improvements, quality and present condition of the soil, accessibility to markets, schools, churches, character of neighbors, and desirability as an investment or a "home".

G. B. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor, Sec.-Treas. of
National Farm Loan Association.

Box 4 File 9

Garrard- County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(4).

Bibliography.

W. A. Dickerson, Real Estate Agent.

G. B. Swinebroad, Attorney and Realtor,

Secretary-Treasurer of Farm Loan Association.

(1)

Geography:

Garrard County dates its origin back to 1756. The counties of Madison, Lincoln, and Mercer contributed to its territory, and the Hon. James Garrard, then Governor of Kentucky, gave it the name of Garrard. It is situated in the east central part of the state, the Kentucky River forming the northern boundary. Paint Lick Creek and Dix River flowing from the south form the eastern and western boundaries. Garrard County has an irregular outline, with an approximated width of 12 miles and a length of 32 miles. The county lies at the southern border of the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky; and on the south it extends some distance into hill country known as the Knobs. Land boundaries of Garrard are: Jessamine County on the north; Mercer and Boyle Counties on the extreme west; Lincoln County on the south also Rockcastle; and Rockcastle and Madison on the east.

Topography:

The topography of Garrard County is smooth to gently rolling. The drainage conditions are good, and there is very little loss of soil by washing. Nearly all the phase is under cultivation. There are three distinct topographic divisions in Garrard. The northwestern part of the county includes considerable areas of undulating and gently rolling country; the north-central part of the county is mainly hilly and deeply dissected; the south-central part of the county is mainly rolling to hilly country. The southern part of the county is a district of high rugged land called the Knobs. The rivers occupy deep valleys and gorges. Their branches have cut quite deeply, with little development of bottom lands or graded lower slopes. The levels, ridges, and hills of the bluegrass sections lie at elevations of 1000 ft. above sea level; the Knobs are 1400 ft. above sea level.

Box 2 File 9

Geology:

Garrard County possesses a diversified geology, in consequence of which there are important differences in its soils, rendering necessary different practices in the maintenance of fertility. The rock formation of the bluegrass plain are mainly of Ordovician age, and consist of limestone, shale, and sandstone. These different rocks occupy extensive valleys and basins and ridges in other parts of the Appalachians, such as the central basin of Tennessee and the Kittany Valley of Pennsylvania. The rocks consisting of deep beds of relatively pure limestone, commonly occupy lowland belts or basin areas. The sandstones and shales more often form associated ridges or hills. Near the outer margin of the Bluegrass basin there is some even "flatwoods" country, which is supported by massive limestone. In most places it is little more than a half mile in width and does not extend far out along the main divide. It is not continuous, but occurs in several bodies in the vicinity of Hammack and Cartersville. The surface is undulating to flat, and includes some poorly drained areas. The Eden shale and outer Bluegrass belts are variable in width. On the southern side they are comparatively narrow. Each of the three divisions is represented in Garrard, but the surface features of each have been altered by weathering to a greater degree than is characteristic elsewhere in their wider expanses. The inner Bluegrass division includes some strongly rolling country, the Eden shale division is very deeply dissected, and the outer Bluegrass division has been reduced to a generally rolling or hilly topography. Looking across country one sees smooth ridges or hills rising one after the other to the same general level, but the intervening valleys and hollows are deep. The Eden shales country,

occupying the north-central and northeastern parts of the county, and a small section of country west of Lancaster is deeply and thoroughly dissected. In this country the branches flow into Kentucky River and Paint Lick Creek, without falls and have cut deeply to their headwaters. Sandstone caps the ridges near the river and generally upholds the plain level to the brink of the narrow river valley. The rock does not form cliffs, but the river hills are steep. Farther back the country is a succession of narrow even ridges and deep hollows.

Soil Conservation:

The soil materials of Garrard County have come from sedimentary rocks and in the case of the upland types they have been accumulated in places through the breaking down of the various rock beds. Only in case of the alluvial soils has there been any measurable accumulation by transportation.

The forces of weathering acting on these soil materials through the ages have produced marked changes. Leaching has removed much of the more soluble salts, among them lime carbonate, from the upper layers the growth and decay of vegetation has added organic matter. Organic acids have assisted in chemical changes; and percolating and surface waters have to some extent caused the elimination of finer soil grains from the upper-most layer causing a mechanical zonation. These and other evolutionary steps have developed the soils as they exist today. The types of soil are limestone, sandstone, and Eden shales.

Limestone soils are formed from the rock by very slow processes of weathering. In these soils there is very little material that may be considered as partly decomposed rock. All the material overlying bedrock is either soil capable of supporting some plant growth or consists

of rock fragments as dense as the bedrock itself. Typical limestones are not broken down to any great extent by freezing and thawing. Sandstone for instance absorbs water, and on freezing may be crumbled. Limestone does not take up much water. It is decomposed mainly by the dissolving of the lime by water. The limestone contains some impurities not easily dissolved in water. These are left in place after the lime is dissolved and carried away, and go to form the soil. Thus a considerable thickness of limestone is required to produce a foot of soil, whereas in sandstone a foot of rock may form about a foot of soil.

The difference in the amount of soil material in different rocks is well shown in the sandstone parts of the county. The sandstone is little more than 50 feet in thickness, but the mass of soil from it is so great that it covers the lower limestone slopes. In the sandy limestone of the Bald Hills, the rock is evidently more subject to the action of frost and a pliable, sandy material, not leached of its lime, occurs interbedded with clay.

The Eden shales, occupying the north-central and northeastern part of the county are mainly shaly, relatively pure limestone. At the top of the formation is a siliceous, non-calcareous mudstone, or sandstone, interbedded below with shaly limestone. This is known as the Garrard Sandstone. Material from the Eden limestones gives rise mainly to the Fairmount stony silty clay loam, but most of the Eden outcrop is covered with the Culleoka gravelly silt loam, derived of material coming from the Garrard sandstone.

There is very little soil erosion in the northern and the western section of the county. There is moderate sheet erosion in the southern section of the county. Severe sheet erosion in the extreme eastern part of the county is found with gulleys.

Box 2. File 11

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison). (5).

Modern methods of farming have caused farmers of Garrard County to sow forage crops, to fill up gulleys, to use rock fences, and to build terraces in order to re-fertilize the soil and conserve its fertility. Several farms have been terraced on Dix River. Also in the Buckeye section. Deep plowing is the early method of prevention of erosion and is generally used.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(6).

Box 2 File

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J. A. Kerr)

) Kentucky Experiment Station.

S. D. Averitt)

Pages - 509, 510, 522, 523, 529.

Box 2 File 8 (1)

Highways:

Garrard County is covered by a well planned system of Federal, State and County Roads. According to U. S. Carrier, there are 68 miles of Macadam federal and state highways, and 143.7 miles of county improved roads, with rock asphalt surface. The whole system, however, needs immediate attention as to widening and straightening of Federal and state highways, beautifying the roads, by planting trees, and removal of sign advertising. Route #27, the chief road connection the north and the south, has many dangerous curves, and projecting rocks that need correction.

Much improvement has been made on the county roads through State and WPA aid, and are in much better condition than a few years ago. A new Diesel Engine, according to County Judge W. A. Lear, has been installed at the County rock quarry, near the city limits on the Buckeye Pike, and will be paid for by renting to Rural Highway Commission. A new bridge has been completed over Long Branch, and it is intended to continue this work until it is finished as far as Walters School House, and construct a modern bridge over Jack Creek. The WPA is furnishing the material and labor, and the county is furnishing the machinery.

Traffic is heaviest on Highways #27 and #62, as these roads carry most of the freight transportation and inter-state travel.

W. E. Arnold, County Road Engineer.

Transportation:

U. S. Carrier, U. S. State Highway in G.

Garrard County has no railroad transportation, other than the bi-weekly freight service.

Two Greyhound buses, one from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, and

Herrard County.

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(Miss 1931). (2).

One from Lexington to Lancaster and only twice on a line. The
Litcher Bus Line makes four trips daily from Lancaster to Richmond
and Louisville. During the summer sessions of school at Richmond an
extra bus is used on Sunday for transportation of pupils.

The county has no water transportation.

Lancaster Bus Agent.

Recreation:

The only recreational facilities or activities in Herrard County
are those afforded by the schools, and the one theater in the county
seat.

The citizens of Lancaster have access to one ball park and the
tennis court of the city school. There is also a small park in the
center of the square, where the children play during the summer
months. Considerable improvement is needed along this line, especially
in the rural areas, since the only recreation offered in these districts
is that sponsored by the schools, and they are not open during the
summer months. Swimming pools, tennis courts, public ball parks
should be established for this purpose. The advent of the Home
Demonstration Agent has done much for the development of social
life among the rural people. The social life among the various
clubs has developed under her supervision. Hidden talents have been
discovered to such a degree that some members have had State and
National recognition.

There are several good bathing places on Herrington Lake, also
fishing privileges.

May Hutchinson, County Home Demonstra-
tion Agent.

Public Works:

Box 2 File 9

Several projects of public works are in process of construction in Lancaster, namely; rebuilding and improving of the county roads with WPA labor - employing 145 men. They are the Cartersville Road, Mr. Lebron Road, and the Whitesville Road. A new steel bridge is being constructed with concrete piers reinforced with steel, on the Whitesville Road; to be completed approximately within 30 days. This work is being done under the supervision of D. F. Latham, District Area Engineer.

A new telephone system under the supervision of Mr. Kavanaugh of Oakland, Kentucky, is now under construction, and when completed will be a very important thing to Lancaster. According to F. E. Spivey, Supt. of Equipment, the system which applies to the city only, will be changed from the Magneto to the common battery type signal. The poles are being removed and underground cables are being installed in the city, where 100 subscribers will receive the benefits. Rural lines to Taint Lick, Boone, Bryantsville, Beuna Vista, Camp Nelson, Treacherville, and Hermiton Lane will also be reconstructed as needed. The rural lines include 180 subscribers.

F. E. Spivey, Supt. of Equipment.

County Institutions:

Court House: the original structure, which cost around \$30,000 but is now valued at \$70,000 was accepted by the building committee and first used in 1871. It was remodeled in 1915, at a cost of \$15,000. This building is located on the Public Square, in Lancaster on the corner of Stanford Street. It was built of brick and stone. The building consists of a large basement, with two toilets, boiler and a coal bin.

Urban Housing:

The city of Lancaster has no zoning except on Public Square for traffic. Urban housing conditions are above the average, with few exceptions, namely: "The crute", and a few of the extremely bad sections of Duncantown. The houses are largely old and dilapidated. The owners do very little repairing, as a consequence, the rental of which does not appeal to the better class of the people.

Public Works:

The P. W. A. Project, which started April 1st, is constructing a sewerage system which when completed will cost approximately \$80,000. This work gives daily employment to about fifty men. The work is progressing rapidly.

Recreation:

There are no places of recreation except that afforded by the schools. The park in the center of the square is used, by the smaller children in warm weather for play time. There is one moving picture theater and two pool rooms, which afford amusement and recreation to those who are fortunate enough to be able to pay the price.

City Planning:

There are three acres of ground which have been donated by the Garrard County Board of Education as a site for a new colored school building. This building will cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

A new gymnasium which cost \$43,000 has been completed by the P. W. A. There is a school campus of ten acres which has large play grounds, ball parks, and tennis courts. There is no City Planning Commission or City Engineer.

Serrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(2).

Part 2 File 9

Bibliography:

Mayor W. R. Bastin - Mayor of Lancaster, Kentucky.

Eliza Ison - Interviewer.

Public Safety.

Box 2 File 9 (1)

There are no records of accidents kept for Lancaster and Garrard County.

There are three grade crossings in the city of Lancaster with the proper safety signs.

There is a one-way bridge between Lincoln and Garrard Counties on Route 27; there are also bad curves on this road and all over the county, which need widening and straightening. Route 52 West also has bad curves; curve signs are needed on all the state highways in Garrard County. There is no highway lighting in the county. The County Roads are all narrow and there are no corrective signs.

G. T. Ballard. - 1977.

Conservation of Natural Resources:

There are no forests in Garrard. There are also no minerals, no mining, oils, or gas wells.

The Rivers in the county are: Kentucky, Lix, Paint Lick Creek, and Herrington Lake. These rivers all have scenic value. Herrington Lake besides having scenic value also has several fish hatcheries; one rearing pond on the Richmond Pike consisting of three acres controlled by the State.

Due to the fact that there are no forests, we have no Forest Preserves in the County. There are, however, two Game Preserves: one in the southern part of the County under Federal Control, consisting of 4,000 acres. There is also one in the northern section of the County with Mr. T. Mack as Game Warden.

There are no City or County Parks, and no water conservation.

John McRoberts, Sec. of Fish and Game Association.

Gerard County.

Planning Board;

Box 2 File 9
(Linda Leon).

Bibliography:

Conservation of Natural Resources: John McRoberts,
Head of Fish and Game Association.

Public Safety: G. T. Ballard.

Box 2 File 10

3

Education:

The Garrard County School (Common) System was inaugurated by Morgan Hudson, who was selected by the County Court as Commissioner of Schools; he laid off the county into twenty-four school districts.

John K. West succeeded him, holding the office for many years until the Legislature enacted a new law whereby the office was elective. John T. Baughman was the first superintendent elected under the new regime. John Anderson, now living in Washington City succeeded him who in turn was followed by Hunt McNulty, Miss Eliza Lusk, Miss Jennie Higgings, and J. R. Abner, who was selected under a new provision of law whereby the five County Trustees selected him. This law was enacted two years ago.

For many years the common school fund for this district was divided between the Trustees of the Lancaster Male Academy and Franklin Institute until 1885 when the trustees of the common school purchased a lot on Lexington Street on a portion of the George Dunlap Estate and erected a frame building now occupied by Lee Hagan. After Bonds were voted for the Lancaster Graded School this frame building and the Academy were sold and the money invested in the new school.

In 1884 the Dunlap estate on Lexington Street was purchased by a private local corporation and converted into a Female College which opened with a large attendance. M. R. Zollers of Ohio, formerly president of Hiram College was the first President. Over fifty boarders were enrolled the first session, but owing to inadequate accommodations for pupils, Zollers resigned and returned to Ohio. Various educators conducted the College until 1895 when the citizens of this district voted a bond issue and purchased the property, establishing our present

Box 2: File 9.11.
Graded School. The first Board of Trustees consisted of B. F. Hudson, Wm. Herndon, Wm. Ward, T. Curry, and Wood I. Williams.

Louis Leavell bequested the school about \$50,000, the income of which was to be used for school purposes, naming B. F. Hudson, J.J. Walker, and R. H. Baston commissioners to handle the funds.

The gift made it possible for us to have out present modern school building, the pride of the town. In 1912 a vote on a bond issue of \$29,000 was taken when only four negative votes were cast. The income of the Leavell Fund pays the interest and is redeeming the bonds.

At the time when this building was erected, 1913, the trustees thought it would be ample to accomodate the normal increase in school children for at least 25 years, but from indications additional room will be required at no distant date. These additions, including two new classrooms and a gymnasium have been made possible through the operation of the PMA. The personnel of the city schools consists of the Superintendent of the City Schools and 15 teachers. Practically all the teachers have A.B. Degrees. There are approximately 525 white children enrolled. The city tax rates for the city schools is ninety cents. The total budget is \$31,500 and the bonded indebtedness is \$23,000. The colored school has a Principle, four teachers, with A.B. Degrees. The enrollment is 200. An old frame church is used to house the graded colored school. A \$16,000 school building is being planned, to be built on a two acre tract donated by the County School Board. A small ball park is the only play ground facility at the present. With the anticipated new building, modern equipment will be furnished for recreation. Both the white and colored City Schools are operated on a 6-6 basis.

Colonel Hammonds County School Superintendent.

Garrard County's school system is composed of the county schools and one independent graded school, namely, Lancaster. The county schools consist of six colored one-room schools, five one-room white schools, seven two-room white schools, one four room elementary white school, and four combination elementary and high schools. These schools take care of the total school population in the county system.

The census of the Garrard County Schools totals 2,879 pupils between the ages of six and eighteen years. Of the total census there is 95% of the census enrolled in school. This enrollment is due directly to the very efficient work of the attendance officer. This statement is proven by the fact that before the position of Attendance Officer was installed there was only 63% of the census children in school. Our attendance has been gradually getting better in the last two years and we are looking forward to even greater efficiency in this phase of the work.

The children attending the Garrard County Schools are transported in sixteen privately owned buses and four privately owned cars. Over 50% of our enrollment is being transported to and from school by our transportation system. This system of transportation has proven very satisfactory to both pupils and patrons; however, we need larger school units and more transportation than we now have.

The Garrard County Schools expend each year approximately \$80,000. This sum is broken down in a budget whereby each function of the schools receives its just amount of the money expended for schools. Each unit of the work receiving its share as approved by the State Department of Education. The present tax rate for the county at large is 50¢ on each \$100 of assessed valuation. This tax rate does a very ample job of

taking care of the needs of the schools of the county when it is supplemented by the State School Fund.

There has been a rather extensive building program going in Garrard County for the past three years. There have been five additions built to various schools over the county. Three of these additions have been erected permanently while two were erected for emergency purposes. There is a marked tendency on the part of patrons and pupils for larger school units and it is very evident that the time is here when larger and better schools shall be had for all the county pupils. Consolidation has proven very successful in these districts where it has been tried and the spirit is rapidly spreading to others in the county districts.

These pupils that are graduating from our high school are attending college in great numbers. Most usually our graduates attend colleges in Kentucky. Those graduated find their way back into their respective communities or into other lines of endeavor where they prove to be very successful business men and women. One can see a marked difference in those communities where these high school graduates have established homes. They are moral assets to their communities, counties, and State.

The future of the Garrard County Schools is very bright. There are more pupils attending school, especially high school. The patrons are asking and getting more modern conveniences in their schools, better and more adequate equipment, better qualified and more efficient teachers; and too, they are ready and willing to pay for the extra cost of these services. It will take time and talent to work the problems that still face our schools; however, it can and is being done. We need more consolidation, an increase in our high school attendance, and time to solve the few problems which still remain. This will all come about in due time and Garrard County will come to the front educationally.

Garrard County .

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(5).

Bibliography:

Box 2
File 9

Colonel Hammonds - Garrard County School Superintendent.

①

Rural Housing:

By far the greater percentage of the population of Garrard County live on farms. The population is 12,563 and the county seat, Lancaster, numbers 2,000. There are no large farms to be found.

The average small farm has a house that ranges from fair to good. Contains 4 to 8 rooms; probably has screened doors and windows, a well built house with a basement and a well painted exterior. The outbuildings are in good condition and the farm is well fenced. Since the advent of the Home Demonstration Agent, a number of years ago, there has been a 75% improvement in the appearance of both exterior and interior of the average home and an added efficiency due to electricity and running water.

But the average home provided for the tenant is miserable. The majority of these homes is constructed of one-inch, unfinished boards both for sidewalls and floors, with no foundation, resting on piles with rarely a closed foundation. Cracks are seen in the walls and in the floors. Sometimes thrips are added to the outside walls and the interior is often lined with building paper or else with cardboard taken from packing boxes. A few have interior walls sealed with pine boards but none are plastered. It is well nigh impossible to heat this type of house sufficiently by the small, shallow grates to be found in them. Sometimes even the grate is lacking and only a pipe is provided for a small inadequate stove. The usual tenant house contains 2 rooms with a minute kitchen; no screens; no cistern - the water supply comes from a spring; no toilet facilities; and the house is built in an inaccessible and undiserable spot on the farm. Many of the houses are old, delapidated, with leaking roofs, broken window panes,

no locks on the doors, smoking flues, and stained inside and out with years of wood-smoke and grease from cooking. Rats and bed-bugs are a very common thing. These conditions are to be blamed for an undesirable tenant class in this county.

A few of the better farmers have installed the sanitary toilets as recommended by the State Board of Health. However, most of the farmers have the old open surface toilet. Health is good in Garrard County, our death rate is not as high as many of the other counties. We have from time to time mild out-breaks of the infectious diseases, but no large epidemics.

We have no hospitals in Garrard County. The poor are cared for in comfortable houses on the county farm.

The city of Lancaster, owns and operates its water works. During the drouth of 1930, there was a shortage of water in Lancaster; since 1930 the lake has been enlarged and there is very little danger of another shortage. People in the county use cisterns, wells, and springs. Where cisterns are used the water is good, provided they are properly cared for. The springs and wells are polluted. All streams in Garrard County are polluted.

Box 2 File 9

The land produces wheat, corn, tobacco, and hay. Stock raised on this farm are: sheep, hogs, and cows. Nearly all food used for the consumption of the inmates is raised on the farm. Proceeds from the farm take care of the expenses of the operation, except in bad crop years; then an appropriation is made.

County Barn: is located one quarter of a mile from town, on the Stanford Road. A dwelling house, which is also county property and the barn are valued at \$2,500. The barn is used to house County road equipment, which is valued at \$10,000. The house and barn are in good condition.

Judge V. L. Lear.

Power Situation:

Garrard County borders on Henderson Lake and is traversed by a number of high voltage lines that connect with the Dix Dam Hydro Electric Station, half of which is regarded as the county's.

Lancaster, as the largest town and the county seat, is an important switching center for Stanford, Somerset, Richmond, Winchester, Crab Orchard, and Danville, as high voltage lines branch out from this point. The 33,000 volt line connecting two of the Kentucky Utilities principal generating stations: Pineville, and Dix River, also passes near Lancaster.

Through the extensive power developments of the Kentucky Utilities Company the county has benefited by an annual revenue exceeding \$20,000 in direct taxation. This revenue to a large extent makes possible the improved school system.

Residential rate:

First 12 KWH \$1.00
Next 18 KWH .07
Next 20 KWH .05
Over 50 KWH .03
Monthly Minimum - \$1.00

Commercial rate:

First 12 KWH \$1.00
Next 38 KWH .07
Next 100 KWH .06
Next 100 KWH .05
Over 250 KWH .03
Monthly Minimum - \$1.00

The farm service rate is only slightly higher than the residential rate in Lancaster - the monthly minimum being \$1.50.

Rural lines supply electric service to the communities of Paint Lick, Lowell, Camp Dick Robinson, Bryantsville, Buena Vista, and Camp Nelson. Also, a number of houses and commercial camps, mostly in the vicinity of Chenault Bridge and Kennedy Bridge, are supplied.

A recent survey indicated that almost 400 additional customers would like to have electric service under the REA plan. A number of those, no doubt, could be served profitably by a private utility plant, while others may be reached only under the REA cooperation plan. Some, of course, are too scattered or can not afford to use large amount of current, and therefore would not be practical to construct line extension to serve them.

A. S. Britt, Manager of Lancaster Kentucky Utilities Co.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(7).

Bibliography:

W. A. Arnold, County Road Engineer.

W. S. Carrier, Supt. of State Highway in Garrard County.

Lancaster Bus Agent.

May Hutchinson, County Home Demonstration Agent.

J. R. Spivey, Supt. of Equipment.

Judge L. A. Lear.

Mr. A. S. Britt, Manager of Lancaster Kentucky Utilities Co.

Taxation:

The County Tax Rate for 1936-37 and 1937-38 was set at 40¢ per \$100 assessed valuation for General Fund, 5¢ for Reserve Fund, and 20¢ on bank shares.

The levies were not prorated.

The following is a tabulation of the anticipated incomes and appropriations for the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38:

	<u>Anticipated Income:</u> 1936-37	1937-38
Tax on Real Estate	\$38,434.59	\$38,729.59
Tax on personal property	2,151.54	2,193.63
Tax on bank shares	634.88	752.02
Tax on franchise corporations	7,963.76	9,000.00
Toll taxes	none	none
Miscellaneous	none	none
Less exemptions	<u>3,000.00</u>	<u>3,000.00</u>
TOTAL TAX LEVIES	\$40,444.77	\$41,674.29 total net taxes.
Truck licenses from State	\$4,500.00	\$4,600.00
Delinquent taxes	100.00	175.00
Fines and forfeitures	200.00	250.00
Cash in sinking fund to meet		
bond requirements	<u>7,625.00</u>	<u>8,450.00</u> (sinking fund principle.)
TOTAL INCOME	\$52,869.77	\$55,149.29

Appropriations:

General Expense Fund	\$24,764.00	No appropriations have
Reserve fund	4,449.99	been made up to July
Sinking fund principle	3,500.00	1st, 1937.
Sinking fund interest	<u>4,125.00</u>	(Transferred from expense fund
TOTAL	\$52,869.77	\$16,030.76).

Local Planning:

Barrard County has no official planning board, since present State Legislation providing for such an agency is confined to cities of first and second class only. With the advent of government agencies recent developments have shown that questions of land use, conservation of natural resources, industrial development, or any factor that would aid in developing the social and financial status of mankind should be intelligently studied and planned. A local planning agency would contribute much to state and federal cooperation. Through the County Farm Agent, a Soil Committee has been formed whose duty it is to plan and advise farmers as to soil conservation. To date 1,300 farmers have joined this committee.

Much has been done in the rural areas for future planning through the 4-H Clubs, particularly in the raising of baby beaves, and other pure bred stock. The local Board of Commerce has some plans which are not as yet tangible. A letter received from Richmond Board of Commerce to W. A. Champ, Secretary of Local Board of Lancaster, inviting the merchants of Lancaster to join with other Kentucky towns in closing their stores during the summer months at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, was referred to the Business Promotion Committee to ascertain the sentiment of the merchant in regard to this matter.

Until a legislative enactment provides for an official planning board, it will probably not become a reality. Much could be accomplished by local planning bodies to study local problems. Not only the conservation of soil, natural resources, water conservation, education, transportation, but also plans for industrial activities and furnishing labor for the unemployed. Health programs, recreational facilities, with a trained supervisor, and a definite program of development based on intelligent study and long term planning should be founded as a permanent function of the County Government.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

Box 2 File Q
(Eliza Ison). (2).

Bibliography:

Personal observation and interview.

Tom Wark, County Assessor.

L. E. Jennings, Deputy County Clerk.

Public Safety.

There are no records of accidents kept for Lancaster and Gerrard County.

There are three grade crossings in the city of Lancaster with the proper safety signs.

There is a one-way bridge between Lincoln and Gerrard Counties on Route 27; there are also bad curves on this road and all over the county, which need widening and straightening. Route 28 also has bad curves; curve signs are needed on all the state highways in Gerrard County. There is no highway lighting in the county. The County Roads are all narrow and there are no corrective signs.

G. T. Ballard, Jr.

Conservation of Natural Resources:

There are no forests in Gerrard. There are also no minerals, no mining, oils, or gas wells.

The rivers in the county are: Kentucky, Rix, Paint Lick Creek, and Herrington Lake. These rivers all have scenic value. Herrington Lake besides having scenic value also has several fish hatcheries; one rearing and on the Richmond Pike consisting of three acres controlled by the State.

Due to the fact that there are no forests, we have no Forest Preserves in the County. There are, however, two Game Preserves: one in the southern part of the County under Federal Control, consisting of 1,000 acres. There is also one in the northern section of the County with 100 acres as State Game.

There are no City or County Parks, and no water conservation.

John Roberts, Sec. of Fish and Game Association.

Cherokee County.

Planning Board;

(Linda Isen).

Bibliography:

Box 2 File Q

Conservation of Natural Resources: John McRoberts,

Head of Fish and Game Association.

Public Safety: G. T. Ballard.

Box 2 File 9 (1)

Planning Board.
Garrard Co. Population. Eliza M. Ison.

The population of Garrard County has not increased to any great extent since the 1920 census. In 1800 the population was 6,186; in ~~1870~~ 1870 -- 10,376; in 1920 -- 12,503; in 1930 about 13,000. It is mainly of English descent. The negro population is about 15% of the total. The rural population has been practically stationary, while the urban has increased somewhat, due to ~~the~~ accessibility to Lancaster City School.

Rural Housing.

Rural houses in Garrard are about the average of those in other counties. The poorest housing sections of the county are in the Third and Fourth magisterial districts, due to poor agricultural areas and no other fixed source of income. Much of this condition could be improved, however, at a small cost. Rearrangement of plans with material at hand and, perhaps, with some added raw material. Papering, painting, laying of new floors, built in cabinets, making over old furniture and rearrangement of such; painting or white-washing out buildings; beautifying the grounds by planting shrubbery and flowers. Assistance is freely given by the County Farm Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent.

The best housing areas are in the First and Second and portions of the Third magisterial districts. This is due to splendid agricultural areas, well stocked dairy farms, good roads and accessibility to markets.

no locks on the doors, smoking flues, and stained inside and out with years of wood-smoke and grease from cooking. Rats and bed-bugs are a very common thing. These conditions are to be blamed for an undesirable tenant class in this county.

A few of the better farmers have installed the sanitary toilets as recommended by the State Board of Health. However, most of the farmers have the old open surface toilet. Health is good in Garrard County, our death rate is not as high as many of the other counties. We have from time to time mild out-breaks of the infectious diseases, but no large epidemics.

We have no hospitals in Garrard County. The poor are cared for in comfortable houses on the county farm.

The city of Lancaster, owns and operates its water works. During the drouth of 1930, there was a shortage of water in Lancaster; since 1930 the lake has been enlarged and there is very little danger of another shortage. People in the county use cisterns, wells, and springs. Where cisterns are used the water is good, provided they are properly cared for. The springs and wells are polluted. All streams in Garrard County are polluted.

①

Rural Housing:

By far the greater percentage of the population of Garrard County live on farms. The population is 12,563 and the county seat, Lancaster, numbers 2,000. There are no large farms to be found.

The average small farm has a house that ranges from fair to good. Contains 4 to 8 rooms; probably has screened doors and windows, a well built house with a basement and a well painted exterior. The outbuildings are in good condition and the farm is well fenced. Since the advent of the Home Demonstration Agent, a number of years ago, there has been a 75% improvement in the appearance of both exterior and interior of the average home and an added efficiency due to electricity and running water.

But the average home provided for the tenant is miserable. The majority of these homes is constructed of one-inch, unfinished boards both for sidewalls and floors, with no foundation, resting on piles with rarely a closed foundation. Cracks are seen in the walls and in the floors. Sometimes thrips are added to the outside walls and the interior is often lined with building paper or else with cardboard taken from packing boxes. A few have interior walls sealed with pine boards but none are plastered. It is well nigh impossible to heat this type of house sufficiently by the small, shallow grates to be found in them. Sometimes even the grate is lacking and only a pipe is provided for a small inadequate stove. The usual tenant house contains 2 rooms with a minute kitchen; no screens; no cistern - the water supply comes from a spring; no toilet facilities; and the house is built in an inaccessible and undesirable spot on the farm. Many of these houses are old, dilapidated, with leaking roofs, broken window panes,

URBAN HOUSING:

The city of Lancaster has no zones, public thoroughfares being designated by the principle streets leading out from the Public Square, namely: Lexington Street, Danville Street, Stanford Street, and Richmond Street. The urban housing of these streets just mentioned is above the average. Many nice homes adorn these streets. A number of new houses have also been built in the last 15 years. The handsome brick residence owned by Mrs. Margaret Hughes and daughter, Margaret, on Danville Street is perhaps one of the finest houses in this section of the State. This homestead was originally built in 1861 by Mrs. Hughes' father, J. M. Miller. The brick used in the construction was burned on a kiln under the supervision of Mr. Miller himself. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Miller the home was purchased by Mrs. L. E. Hughes and her daughter in 1934, and has been extensively remodeled and re-decorated. Other homes on Danville Street and the out skirts are above the average. A new frame cottage just recently completed and owned by County Superintendent Hammonds adds much to the residential section of Danville Street. The handsome brick residence of H. Clay Kaufman on Maple Avenue, constructed in 1934 is ranked as one of the superior homes of the town. The residence of Judge A. L. Walker on Maple Avenue recently remodeled and redecorated adds much to the attractive residences on Maple Avenue.

Lexington Street and its urban extension is also above the average as to housing conditions. Most of the residences on this street are of frame construction with metal roof. These houses are constantly kept in good repair and a glance at the well-kept lawns and homes of

This section of the city is well pleasing, however, an "eyesore" to all passers-by as well as residents of Lancaster is the "city dump". The near residents justly complain as to this unsightly and unpleasant spot, and something should be done to remedy it.

The residences on Richmond Street are good and substantial and with few exceptions are of frame construction with metal roofs. The older residences have been remodeled and redecorated according to present-day standards.

The worst urban housing condition is on the street leading out the Duckeye Pike. This street is known as the "Chute", and is a menace to the town. The character of the population and the housing conditions are equally on the scale of bad, worse, and worst. Relief workers and social service workers assisted in a measure to relieve conditions, but most of the inhabitants are negroes and fall back into the old degrading habits. There are two other sections which are populated largely by negroes - Duncantown and Middlesboro - some of these homes are self-owned. The only colored doctor, Johnson by name, owns a modern home which would be an attractive residence on any of the main thoroughfares. The citizens of Duncantown and Middlesboro, who are higher type negroes, take great pride in keeping their homes and lawns in good condition.

The residences on Stanford Street are very few, as this is a business section. This street boasts of three automobile dealers, and garages, two churches (Methodist and Christian), grocery stores, cream stations, etc. All of these buildings are in good state of repair, with one or two exceptions. There are a few small frame houses built for rental and are in fairly good condition. One new brick residence has recently been constructed and is owned by Robert Myers. It has been quite an addition to the four well-kept frame houses of Stanford Street.

Box 2 File 11

Water Supply:

The water supply of Garrard County is from an artificial lake about one half mile from the Public Square. Some 300 families are served from this lake, from which recent Bacteriological tests, show a very small percentage of harmful bacteria. A \$75,000 sewerage system (P.W.A.) is under construction, which will greatly improve the Sewage disposal. There are a few open wells in the county. People have been warned against using this type of water unless boiled. The city has ordered the wells within the town limits closed, or else they must have covered tops with pumps - the cisterns must also meet there requirements. It is also suggested they use chlorinated lime to destroy any bacteria.

Sanitation and Stream Pollution: Also Flood Control:

In some instances in the rural sections there are houses in low swampy places. This, with the crowded conditions of the inmates and the unsanitary surroundings makes living conditions deplorable.

There are no streams in the city; therefore, no stream pollution and no flood control.

Public Health:

The same man holds the office of City Health Officer and for the County also.

The general health of the population of Lancaster is above the average. The high altitude and incline-drainage from the Public Square is much in favor to the health of the public. Very few cases of typhoid occur, and very few epidemics worthy of mention.

Garrard County and Lancaster have no hospitals. Two attempts have been made to maintain a hospital here, but in each case the attempt

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

Box 2 File 11

(Eliza Ison).(4).

proved unsuccessful from a financial standpoint and finally had to be abandoned. The largest percentage of hospital cases are taken to Danville, which is nearest. The two hospitals in Richmond receive the next share, with Lexington and Louisville following. Garrard County and Lancaster should maintain a hospital and especially support a Public Health Nurse.

Box 2 File 11

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

(Eliza Ison).(5).

Bibliography:

Dr. V. G. Kinnaird, County and City Health Officer - Lancaster, Ky.

J. A. Bratton, Superintendent of City Water Works - Lancaster, Ky.

Box 2 File 9

Planning Board.
Garrard Co. Urban Housing. Eliza M. Ison

Lancaster, the county seat of Garrard, has no zoning, public thoroughfares being designated by the following streets; Lexington, Danville, Richmond and Stanford. The urban housing of these streets is above the average. Most of the older homes are of colonial type, built of brick. Some few are of the old log structure, but well preserved with modern improvements. Handsome new residences have recently been constructed on Maple Ave. which are quite an addition to the already well kept homes and lawns of this street. Lancaster citizens take great pride in the up-keep of their homes and surroundings.

Lexington Street and its extensions are also above the average as to housing conditions, with metal roofs, and are constantly kept in a good state of repair.

The residences of Stanford Street are very few as this is a business section. This street boasts of three automobile dealers and garages, two churches - Methodist and Christian, grocery stores, cream station and so forth. All these buildings are in good state of repair, with one or two exceptions. A few small frame houses, built for rental, are in fairly good condition. One new brick residence has recently been constructed, which is quite an addition to the four well kept frame houses on Stanford Street.

The worst urban housing condition is on the street leading out on the Buckeye pike, east from Public Square. This street is what is known as "the chute", and is a menace to the town. The character of the population and the housing

conditions are equally on the scale of Bad, Worse and Worst. Relief and social workers assisted in a measure to relieve conditions but the inhabitants, who are mostly negroes, have fallen back into their old habits.

Housing conditions in the south-eastern section of the town are above the average in that the population is mostly colored. These homes are of frame type, with from three to five rooms and front porches. They are kept in good state of repair with paper and paint. Nice and well kept front yards, though small, with flowers, shrubs and vines. One home particularly deserves mention, that of the only colored doctor, Johnson by name. This is a modern two-story building which would be an attractive residence in any section of the town.

Box 2 File 9
Planning Board. Ison.
Garrard County. Population, Rural and Urban Housing. Eliza M./

Bibliography:

Information from -

B.F.Fortenberry, County Farm Agent, Lancaster, Ky;
G.A.Swinbroad, attorney at law, " " ;
W.A.Dickerson, Real Estate Agent, " " .

Planning Board.

Garrard Co.

Water Supply.

Eliza M. Ison.

Garrard County is drained by Kentucky and Dix rivers, and their local tributaries. Lancaster has an excellent municipal water from an artificial lake, known as Lake Placid, which was enlarged in 1931 at a cost of \$15,000. The dam was raised four feet, which adequately takes care of all water supply. Fishing privileges are limited to the members of Lake Placid Fishing Club.

Prevailing water rates are:

First 10,000 gallons at	-----	.60
Next 15,000 "	at -----	.50
Next 25,000 "	at -----	.40
Next 50,000 "	at -----	.30
Next 100,000 and over at	-----	.25.

Sanitation and Stream Pollution:

The artificial lake has been efficiently operated and is adequate for all local requirements. A \$75,000. sewerage system is now under construction, which will eventually serve the entire town. Pipes are being laid at present.

In the rural areas water is supplied from local wells, cisterns, springs and huge water tanks built for conserving rainfall. Very little water pollution is in the county, and no serious epidemics from bad water.

A Lancaster ordinance requires all residences beyond the city limits to be equipped with modern sanitary surface toilets. However this ordinance is not very efficiently enforced. (Suppose the writer means to say that houses beyond the sewerage zone are to be so equipped.)

Garrard Co. Planning Board.
Water Supply. (Eliza H. Ison) 2.

Bacteriological test, Feb. 1, 1937.

Reservoir, city of Lancaster --- 2,500 bacteria;

City supply ----- 675;

Stream pollution ----- none;

Flood control ---- none;

Flood Control:

Floods on Kentucky and Dix rivers are not serious except in conditions of unusual rainfall, but floods from Paintlick creek and other tributaries frequently cause considerable damage to crops. It is difficult to determine the damage since the silt deposited by overflow is beneficial to the soil, and it is doubtful whether measures taken for flood control would offset the expenses attached.

Box 2
E1422

Planning Board.

Garred Co. Water Supply, Sanitation & Stream Pollution. / Eliza M. Ison.

Bibliography:

Data furnished by -

Dunlap Elliott, City Clerk of Lancaster;

J.A. Bratton, Chief of Police " .

Population

The population of Garrard County has not increased to any great extent since the 1890 census. In 1800 the population was 6,186, in 1870 --10,376, in 1920 ---12,503, in 1930--about 13,000/ It is mainly of English descent. The negro population is about 15% of the total. The rural population has been practically stationary. While the urban population has increased somewhat due to accessibility to Lancaster City School.

Rural Housing

Rural houses in Garrard County are about the average of those in other counties. The poorest housing sections of the county are in the 3rd and 4th magisterial districts due to poor agricultural areas and no other fixed source of income. Much of this condition could be improved however--at a small cost. Rearrangement of plans with material at hand and perhaps with some added new material. Papering, painting, laying of new floors, built in cabinets, making over old furniture, and rearrangement of such. Painting or whitewashing out-buildings and fences. Beautifying the grounds by planting shrubbery and flowers. Assistance is freely given by the County Farm Agent and Home Demonstration Agent.

The best housing areas are in the first and second and the portions of the third magisterial districts due to splendid agricultural areas. Well stocked dairy farms, good roads and accessibility to markets.

Urban Housing

Signature B. F. Fosterberry, Co. Agent
B. A. Swinburn, Attorney
W. A. Dickerson, Real Estate Agent

Lancaster the county seat of Garrard county has no zoning.

public thoroughfares being designated by the following streets; Lexington, Danville, Richmond and Stanford. The urban housing of these streets is above the average. Most of the older homes are of colonial type, built of brick. Some few are of the old log structure, but well preserved with modern improvements. Handsome new residences have recently been constructed on Maple Avenue, which have been quite an addition to the already well kept homes and lawns on this street. Lancaster citizens take great pride in the upkeep of their homes and surroundings. ~~The upkeep of their homes and surroundings~~ Lexington Street and urban extensions ^{are} ~~is~~ also above the average as to housing conditions. Most of the houses ~~being~~ of frame construction, ~~and~~ with metal roofs and are constantly kept in a good state of repair.

The residences of Stanford street are very few as this is a business section. This street boasts of three automobile dealers and garages, two churches, Methodist and Christian, grocery stores, cream station and so forth. All of these buildings are in good state of repair, with one of two exceptions. A few small frame houses built for rental are in fairly good condition. One new brick residence has recently been constructed, which has been quite an addition to the four well kept frame houses on Stanford Street.

The worst urban housing condition is on the ~~the~~ street leading out on the Buckeye pike, east from public square. This street is what is known as the "chute" and is a menace to the town. The character of the population and the housing conditions are equally on the scale of Bad, Worse and Worst. Relief and Social Service workers assisted in a measure to relieve conditions but the inhabitants which are mostly negroes have fallen back into their old habits.

Housing conditions in the Southeastern section of town is above the average in that the population is mostly colored. These homes are of frame type, with from three to five rooms and front porches. They are kept in good state of repair with paper and paint. Nice and well

front yards, though small with flowers, shrubs and vines. One home particularly deserves special mention. That of the only colored Doctor, Johnson by name. This is a modern two story building which would be an attractive residence in any section of the town.

Water supply

Garrard county is drained by Kentucky and Dix Rivers and their local tributaries. Lancaster has excellent municipal water from artificial lake, known as Lake Placid, which was enlarged in 1931 at a cost of \$15,000. The dam wall was raised four feet which adequately takes care of all water supply. Fishing privileges are limited to members of Lake Placid Fishing Club. Submitted by Dunlap Elliott, City Clerk

Prevailing water rates are;

First 10,000 gallons at-----	.60
Next 15,000 gallons-----	.50
Next 25,000 gallons -----	.40
Next 50,000 gallons-----	.30
Next 100,000 gallons and over-----	.25

Sanitation and Stream Pollution

The artificial lake has been efficiently operated and adequate for all local requirements. A \$75,000 sewerage system is now under construction, which will eventually serve the entire town. Pipes are being laid at the present.

In the rural areas water is supplied from local wells, cisterns, springs, huge water tanks, built for conserving rainfall. Very little water pollution in the county and no serious epidemic from water pollution.

A Lancaster ordinance requiring all residences beyond the city limits to be equipped with modern sanitary surface toilets. However this ordinance is not very efficiently enforced.

Sanitation water supply,-----excess lent, Bacteriological test, Feb.1

Reservoir, city of Lancaster--2500 bacteria

city supply, city of Lancaster--675 bacteria

Stream pollution-----none

Flood Control -----none

Public works--~~Sanitary sewer system under construction~~ cost
of 80,000.00

~~Public Works~~-----~~construction of public works and~~
~~streets.~~

L. J. A. Bratton, Chief of Police

Flood Control

Floods on Kentucky and Dix Rivers ~~are~~ are not serious except in conditions of unusual rainfall, but floods from Paint Lick Creek and other local tributaries frequently cause considerable damage to crops. It is difficult to determine the ^{damage} ~~drainage~~ since the silt deposited at overflow is beneficial to the soil, and it is ~~uncertain~~ whether measures taken for flood control would ~~be~~ off set the expenses attached.

STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

NINTH AND BROADWAY

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky

April 19, 1937.

Box 2 F.K. 13

Topic 3. REAL ESTATE AGENT, specializing in farm property

Outline submitted by W. A. Dickerson, Real estate agent.

a. Rural housing conditions throughout the county are practically fair. With the exception of a few, these houses are of frame construction with shingle or metal roof. In the principle agricultural sections of the county there are a few brick farm houses, the minority of which are kept in good state of repair. The remaining brick houses are on heavily mortgaged farms, consequently the land owner has neglected the upkeep of his buildings.

The rural tenant houses as a whole are in bad condition; bad foundations, open floors, leaky roofs, improper heating facilities, and water supplies, ^{And} unfavorable toilet conditions, make unfavorable environment for the tenant. Unless these conditions are remedied the standard of the tenant rural population cannot be raised.

b. Agricultural situation:

The agricultural situation is good in Garrard county, ~~is good~~. Inasmuch as the soil is adaptable to a diversity of crops, the farmer is not confined to one crop alone for an income. Tobacco is the best money crop and is grown practically all over the county. Corn is the important grain product and is ^{produced} ~~grown~~ largely in the eastern section of the county, which is commonly known as Buckeye. Most of the corn is fed; however, in good years it is marketed in Lancaster, to the grain mills. Other crops as wheat, oats, and rye, produced in Garrard county are used as cover crops or forage and do not bring a cash income. All of these conditions as mentioned has its influence on rural real estate. In recent years however, under the various government organizations, Federal Crop Control and Agricultural Relief, from drouth

and flood , the farmers condition is somewhat improved.

There is a tendency to cut up the larger farms to supply the demand for small farms. Yet I have many small farms listed for sale which seems very difficult to "turn over" for a profit to the owner.

Box 2 File 13

STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

NINTH AND BROADWAY

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

17 County Roads

17. During the days of slow moving traffic little thought was given to curves and grades. During the past decade little improvement, if any has been done to these old roads. Today, with fast moving vehicles these sharp curves and steep grades constitute one of the greatest traffic hazards. In this county we are doing every thing possible to eliminate these unfavorable conditions. In cooperation with the W.P.A. the following specifications are used in the reconstruction of these old roads;

The minimum right-of-way shall be 40 feet; Where cuts and fills are necessary the right-of-way shall be 40 feet plus the slope distance using a 1 to 1 slope. The grade shall be a minimum of 20 feet, that is 14 foot metal and 3 foot shoulder on each side.

A 20 degree curve shall be the maximum allowable excepting unusual circumstances.

The maximum allowable gradient shall be 9% and this maximum is only used where absolutely necessary.

Fills and cuts are to be constructed to the ~~the~~ natural repose of the material.

Another great problem affecting the maintenance of county roads is the construction and up keep of bridges. Many bridges and culverts are constructed of 21 inch rough cut green oak. These vary from 10 to 14 foot in length. Due to the heavy loads carried by commercial trucks, bridges made of this thin lumber would not carry the load. To remedy this situation thicker lumber and more sills were used. Many of the wood culverts have no walls. These are merely long sills placed across the

Box 2 File 13

opening and floored. Thus making it necessary to use twice as much
lumber as needed. This type of culvert has to be replaced practically
every year due to the silt washing out. Each time it is replaced it
requires longer silt and more flooring. In cooperation with the W.P.A.
many of these culverts are being replaced with concrete pipe. On all
the main county roads now under construction the larger culverts are
made of reinforced concrete according to the State Highway Specifications.

Information contributed by;

George E. Perp, Ass't County Engineer

STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

Box 2 File 13

NINTH AND BROADWAY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Geography

Garrard county dates its origin back to 1796. The counties of Madison, Lincoln, and Mercer contributed to its territory, and the Hon. Jas. Garrard then Governor of Kentucky gave it the name of Garrard. It is situated in the east central part of the state, the Kentucky River forming the northern boundary. Paint Lick Creek and Dix River flowing from the south form the eastern and western boundaries. Garrard county has an irregular outline, with an approximated width of 12 miles and a length of 32 miles. The county lies at the southern borders of the Blue grass region of Kentucky, and on the south it extends some distance into hill country known as the Knobs. Land boundaries of Garrard are; Jessamine co. on the north, Mercer and Boyle counties on the extreme west, Boyle and Lincoln counties on west and North East.

TOPOGRAPHY

of Garrard county

The topography is smooth to gently rolling. The drainage conditions are good, and there is very little loss of soil by washing. Nearly all the phase is under cultivation. There are three distinct topographic divisions in Garrard County. The northwestern part of the county includes considerable areas of undulating and gently rolling country; the north-central part of the county is mainly hilly and country deeply dissected ~~city~~; the south-central part of the county is mainly rolling to hilly country. The southern part of the county is a district of high rugged land called the Knobs.

Box 2 File 13
The rivers occupy deep valleys and gorges. Their branches have cut quite deeply, with little development of bottom lands or graded lower slopes. The levels, ridges, and hills of the bluegrass sections lie at elevations approximating 1,000 feet above sea level; the Knobs reach elevations of 1,400 feet.

Geology

Garrard County possesses a diversified geology, in consequence of which there are important differences in its soils, rendering necessary different practices in the maintenance of fertility. The rock formations of the bluegrass plain are mainly of Ordovician age, and consist of limestone, shale, and sandstone. These different rocks occupy extensive valleys and basins and ridges in other parts of the Appalachians, such as the central basin of Tennessee and the Kittany Valley of Pennsylvania. The rocks consisting of deep beds of relatively pure limestone, commonly occupy lowland belts of basin areas. The sandstones and shales more often form associated ridges or hills. Near the outer margin of the Bluegrass basin there is some even "flatwoods" country, which is supported by massive limestone. In most places it is little more than a half mile in width and does not extend far out along the main divide. It is not continuous, but occurs in several bodies in the vicinity of Hammack and Cartersville. The surface is undulating to flat, and includes some poorly drained areas. The Eden shale and outer bluegrass belts are variable in width. On the southern side they are comparatively narrow. Each of the three divisions is represented in Garrard County, but the surface features of each have been altered by weathering to a greater degree than is characteristic elsewhere in their wider expanses. The inner bluegrass division includes some strongly rolling country, the Eden shale division is very deeply dissected, and the outer bluegrass division has been reduced to a generally rolling or hilly topography. Looking across country one sees smooth ridges or hills rising above a flat or rolling surface.

the same general level, but the intervening valleys and hollows are ~~deep~~ deep. The Eden shales country, occupying the north central and northeastern parts of the county, and a small section of country west of Lancaster is deeply and thoroughly dissected. In this country the branches flow into Kentucky River and Paint Lick Creek without falls and have cut deeply to their headwaters. Sandstone caps the ridges near the river and generally upholds the plain level to the brink of the narrow river valley. The rock does not form cliffs, but the river hills are steep. Farther back the country is a succession of narrow, even ridges and deep hollows.

Soils

The ~~soil~~ soil materials of Garrard County have come from sedimentary rocks and in the case of the upland types they have been accumulated in places through the breaking down of the various rock beds. Only in case of the alluvial soils has there been any measurable accumulation by transportation.

The forces of weathering acting on these soil materials through the ages have produced marked changes. Leaching has removed much of the more soluble salts, among them lime carbonate, from the upper layers the growth and decay of vegetation has added organic matter. organic acids have assisted in chemical changes; and percolating and surface waters have to some extent caused the elimination of finer soil grains from the uppermost layer causing a mechanical zonation. These and other evolutionary steps have developed the soils as they exist to-day. The types of soil are limestone, sandstone, and Eden shales.

Limestone soils are formed from the rock by very slow processes of weathering. In these soils there is very little material that may be considered as partly decomposed rock. All the material overlying bedrock is either soil capable of supporting some plant growth, or consists of rock fragments as dense as the bedrock itself. Typical limestones are not broken down to any great extent by freezing and thawing. Sandstone for instance absorbs water, and on freezing

be crumbled. Limestone does not take up much water. It is decomposed mainly by the dissolving of the lime by water. The limestone contains some impurities not easily dissolved in water. These are left in place after the lime is dissolved and carried away, and go to form the soil. Thus a considerable thickness of limestone is required to produce a foot of soil, whereas in sandstone a foot of rock may form about a foot of soil.

The difference in the amount of soil material in different rocks is well shown in the sandstone parts of the county. The sandstone is little more than 50 feet in thickness, but the mass of soil from it is so great that it covers the lower limestone slopes. In the sandy limestone of the Bald Hills the rock is evidently more subject to the action of frost and a friable, sandy material, not leached of its lime, occurs interbedded with clay.

The Eden shales, occupying the north-central and northeastern part of the county are mainly of shaly, relatively pure limestone. At the top of the formation is a siliceous, noncalcareous mudstone, ~~or~~ sandstone, interbedded below with shaly limestone. This is known as the Garrard sandstone. Material from the Eden limestones gives rise mainly to the Fairmount stony silty clay loam, but most of the Eden outcrop is covered with the Culleoka gravelly silt loam, derived from material coming from the Garrard sandstone.

There is very little soil erosion in the northern and the western section of the county. ~~There is~~ ^{There is} moderate sheet erosion in the southern section of the county. ~~There is~~ ^{Severe} erosion with gulleys in the extreme eastern section of the county. No

Modern methods of farming have caused the farmers of Garrard county to sow forage crops, to fill up gulleys, to use rock fences, to build terraces. Several farms have been terraced on Dix River. Also in the Buckeye section. Deep plowing is the early method of prevention of erosion and is generally used.

Box 2 File 13

State Planning Board of Ky.
~~Writers' Project~~
~~Information for Atlas~~

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Information from: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of soils,
Soil Survey Of Garrard County. page 512 (1926)

The fertile soil of the bluegrass region attracted settlers from the Atlantic slopes even in Colonial days. For a time Agriculture was little more than self sustaining, but later stock and grain became important exports and until more recent years general farming and stock raising was the common practise.

page 514-----Different types of farming prevailing in the county may be thus classified: (1) General farming on a small scale, with tobacco as the chief source of income; (2) general farming on rather small farms, with income from various sources, such as tobacco, wheat, dairy products, and stock; (3) general farming on tracts of 150 acres or more, where farm operations mainly center on the production of feed for stock, with tobacco and wheat as cash crops, much of the tobacco being produced by outside labor; (4) heavy farming with production of corn and tobacco, as previously mentioned, (5) farming in the Knobs, with income from livestock and their products, and crops to supply home needs.

INFORMATION FROM B. W. FORTENBERRY? GARRARD COUNTY FARM AGENT;

Garrard County is strictly an Agricultural community and depends entirely upon this source of income for it's people. Agriculture depressions seriously effects the County because of the fact that no other income is available. With the administration of the AAA prices of farm products have been increased, and released considerable stress and strain of the Rural people. When Agriculture in the nation is prosperous, Garrard County is prosperous.

From W. F. Champ, secretary to Garrard County Board Of Commerce.

The situation in agriculture is now in better condition than for some time, especially in the blue-grass portion of the county, as tobacco sold at a high price during the selling season, and has put extra money on the farms that grew this product. The continued drought of last summer placed many farmers in a strenuous financial position for a time, and it is still being felt by many farmers, however most of them are coming out in good condition, and are planning crops and live-stock production for the coming year. There are about 2100 farms in this county (Garrard) and most of them are farmed by owners. Crops raised are tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, various kinds of hay, all of which are to some extent money crops. Nearly all farmers raise potatoes, and other garden vegetables for home use.

The soil of the county is varied, through the central portion, running almost East and West it is limestone of good quality, the northern portion or North-East portion is sandstone of good to fair quality and both of these grow a fine grade of tobacco. The other part of the county, the Southern, is for a great part, shale underlaid and some of it, what is locally known as Knob land. Although some of this is cultivated it does not produce record crops."

In regard to livestock the trend seems to be toward sheep, hogs, and dairy cattle. Corn-hog reduction agreements under AAA might account for decrease in hog production and in the acreage of corn for all purposes.

The fruit is grown only for local markets. Strawberry growing, in a small way has decreased greatly, in recent years, because of competition of growers from southern states, who can produce an earlier crop and with modern methods of transportation, can dominate local markets.

State Planning Board of Ky.

Writers' Project

Information for Atlas

Vol 2 File 13

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STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

NINTH AND BROADWAY

LOUISVILLE? KENTUCKY

11. Have none

12. Head of Fish and Game Association John McRoberts

Water supply from artificial lake known as lake placid. Bacteriological test show 99% pure. This is the city water supply.

b. Conservation of natural resources

1. No forests

2. Kentucky River, Dix River, Paint Lick Creek and Herrington Lakes

3. No minerals, no mining, no oils, no gas wells, provision of

4. Scenic values Herrington Lake, Kentucky River and Dix River.

5. No forest Reserve, no city and county parks and no water conservation therefore no water pollution and no flood control.

Herrington lake has several fish hatcheries. one rearing pond on Richmond pike consisting of three acres controlled by state.

Game preserve in the southern part of the county is under Federal control There is 4,000 acres. There is also a one in the northern section of the county with A. B. Back as game warden. and the Public Safety G.T. Ballard

1. No accidents records on Lexington Street was purchased by a

2. Three grade crossings in city of Lancaster College which

a. One way bridge between Lincoln and Garrard counties on Route 27 road bad curves on this road and all over the county. need widening and straightening. Route 52 East needs same Dangerous, curves signs needed on all state highways

3. Highway lighting ----- NONE citizens of this district voted

4. County roads ---- narrow and there are no corrective signs

Box 2 File B
STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

NINTH AND BROADWAY

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

12

County Roads

17. During the days of slow moving traffic little thought was given to curves and grades. During the past decade little improvement, if any has been done to these old roads. Today, with fast moving vehicles these sharp curves and steep grades constitute one of the greatest traffic hazards. In this county we are doing every thing possible to eliminate these unfavorable conditions. In cooperation with the W.P.A. the following specifications are used in the reconstruction of these old roads;

The minimum right-of-way shall be 40 feet; Where cuts and fills are necessary the right-of-way shall be 40 feet plus the slope distance using a 1 to 1 slope. The grade shall be a minimum of 20 feet, that is 14 foot metal and 3 foot shoulder on each side.

A 20 degree curve shall be the maximum allowable excepting unusual circumstances.

The maximum allowable gradient shall be 9% and this maximum is only used where absolutely necessary.

Fills and cuts are to be constructed to the ~~the~~ natural repose of the material.

Another great problem affecting the maintenance of county roads is the construction and up keep of bridges. Many bridges and culverts are constructed of 21 inch rough cut green oak. These vary from 10 to 14 foot in length. Due to the heavy loads carried by commercial trucks, bridges made of this thin lumber would not carry the load. To remedy this situation thicker lumber and more sills were used. Many of the wood culverts have no walls. These are merely long sills placed across the

Box 9 File 13

opening and floored. Thus making it necessary to use twice as much lumber as needed. This type of culvert has to be replaced practically every year due to the silt washing out. Each time it is replaced it requires longer sills and more flooring. In cooperation with the W.P.A. many of these culverts are being replaced with concrete pipe. On all the main county roads now under construction the larger culverts are made of reinforced concrete according to the State Highway Specifications.

Information contributed by;

George E. Perp, Ass't County Engineer

NINTH AND BROADWAY
LOUISVILLE? KENTUCKY

Box 2 File 13

~~Topic 13~~ County School Superintendent's report deferred until May 20, due to commencement of county schools.

~~Topic 14~~ Education in Lancaster and Garrard county. Excerpts from Historical Sketches Of Lancaster And Garrard County. By Dr. J.B. Kinniard 1796-1924, pages 22, 24

The first settlers of Garrard County were interested in securing proper educational facilities for their children. On account of the lack of a Common School system it was absolutely necessary to have private schools where preliminary training could be secured. Frequently the wealthy had governesses in their homes to teach the young children. As soon as they had reached the proper age they were sent to Centre College or Transylvania if they had sufficient means.

Lancaster had a well known "classical school" in 1806 under the supervision of Samuel Finley, a Presbyterian preacher who seems from history to have taught in Madison, Mercer, and Garrard at various times. This school was attended by several young men who became distinguished as jurists and statesmen. About the same year Joshua Fry had a school five miles west of Danville.

When the Common School system was inaugurated Morgan Hudson, the father of the late B.F. Hudson, was selected by the county court as commissioner of schools, who laid off the county into twenty four school districts. John K. West succeeded him, holding the office for many years until the Legislature enacted a new law whereby the office was made elective. John T. Baughman was the first superintendent elected under the new regime. John Anderson, now living in Washington City, succeeded him who in turn was followed by Hunt McMurtry, Miss Eliza Lusk, Miss Jennie Higgins and J. R. Abner, who was selected under a new provision of law

whereby the five county Trustees selected. This law was enacted two years ago. Box 2 File 13

For many years the common School fund for this district was divided between the Trustees of the Lancaster Male Academy and Franklin Institute until 1885 when the trustees of the common school purchased a lot on Lexington Street on a portion of the George Dunlap estate and erected a frame building now occupied by Lee Hagan. After bonds were voted for the Lancaster Graded School this frame building and the Academy were sold and the money invested in the new school.

In 1884 the Dunlap estate on Lexington Street was purchased by a private local corporation and converted into a Female College which opened with a large attendance. Mr Zoliars of Ohio, formerly president of Hiram College, was the first President. Over fifty boarders were enrolled the first session, but owing to inadequate accommodations for pupils Zoliars resigned and returned to Ohio. Various educators conducted the College until 1895 when the citizens of this district voted a bond issue and purchased the property, establishing our present Graded School. The first Board of Trustees consisted of B.F. Hudson, Wm Herndon, Wm. Ward, T. Currey and Wood I. Williams.

Louis Leavell bequeathed the school about \$50,000, the income of which was to be used for school purposes, naming B.F. Hudson, J.J. Walker and R.H. Baston commissioners to handle the funds.

The gift made it possible for us to have our present modern school building, the pride of the town. In 1912 a vote on a bond issue of \$29,000 was taken when only four negative votes were cast. The income of the Leavell Fund pays the interest and is redeeming the bonds.

At the time when this building was erected, 1913, the trustees thought it would be ample to accommodate the normal increase in school children for at least twenty five years, but from indications additional room will be required at no distant day.

ACCORDING TO City School Superintendant C.H. Purdon's report;

These additional rooms have been ~~added~~ made possible through PWA, the operation of PWA, City of Lancaster, Board of Education, which includes two new classrooms and a gymnasium. The personnel consists of the Superintendent of the City Schools and fifteen teachers. Practically all the teachers are holding A.B. degrees or the equivalent. There are approximately 525 white children enrolled. The city tax rates for the city school is ninety cents. The total budget is \$31,800 and the bonded indebtedness is \$23,000. The colored school has a principle, ^{four} five teachers, four with A.B. degrees. The enrollment is 200. An old frame church is used to house the grades. A \$16,000 school building is being planned to be built on a two acre tract donated by the county school board. A small ball park is the only playground facilities at the present. With the anticipated new building modern equipment will be furnished for recreation. Both city and colored schools are operated on a 6-6 basis.

Topics ~~13~~ and ~~15~~ have sent in. *16 listed after 17*

Topic 17.

Information taken from Historical Sketches Of Lancaster And Garrard County, by Dr. J.B. Kinniard

Newspapers, past and present

The first newspaper published in Lancaster was "The Kentuckian", which appeared in 1821, and was owned and published by Albert G. Hodges, who became widely known as an able editor. The next newspaper of which we have a record was "The American Sentinel", published by H.N. Zimmerman about 1825, a "Know Nothing" journal which was published until Wm. J. Landram and Samuel Clarey began the publication of the "Garrard Banner" just preceding the civil War with Uncle Frank White as printer and publisher. J.B. Rucker published "The Central Kentucky News" from 1872 to 1875. The "Lancaster Letter" was published by French Tipton in 1876. The Alpha was published by Armp B. Elkin in 1877, and was renamed "The Garrard News"

In 1878. Elkin formed a partnership with M.M. Vaughn and the name became "The Kentucky Visitor". In 1870 Elkin sold his plant to Wood G. Dunlap, who had recently graduated at Centre College. The paper was renamed "The Lancaster Enterprise" with-- Hughes published this paper under the name of "Central Ky. News". from 1883 to 1890. Hughes sold the "news" to J.R. Marrs of Danville who changed the name to the Central Record". In 1909 J. E. Robinson and Squifley Hughes bought the Record. Since 1912 Robinson and R.L. Elkin have owned and conducted the enterprise with great success. Sr-Br-Goodman

Statement of S.B.Goodman, manager and local editor of "The Central Record" owned and edited by J.E. Robinson.

"There is one newspaper published in Lancaster, the weekly Central Record. This paper was established in 1889 and has enjoyed a steady and consistent growth in circulation and influence since that time. It has a circulation of 3,000 copies, largely in Garrard and adjacent parts of Madison, Lincoln and Boyle counties. The retail area of Lancaster, where the paper is published, embraces a territory approximately fifteen miles in every direction from town. The wholesale area comprises all of Eastern and Southern Kentucky. The Central Record is a Democratic newspaper and has won recognition as one of the outstanding weekly newspapers in Kentucky."

Topic 16 ⁷⁰ "Records of traffic accidents are kept. All our streets leading on to the main highways are equipped with stop signs. The railroad crossing is equipped with bell. School zones are marked and a low speed limit is in effect.

Lancaster has an efficiently operated fire department composed of volunteers and is equipped with modern fire fighting apparatus and a very efficient police department."

By J.A.Bratton, Chief Of Police of Lancaster

STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY

NINTH AND BROADWAY

LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

Rx 2 file 13

13. Report of Colonel Hammonds, County Superintendent of Schools.

Garrard county's school system is composed of the county schools and one independent graded school unit; namely, Lancaster. The county schools consists of six colored one room schools, five one room white schools, seven two room white schools, one four room elementary white school, and four combination elementary and high schools. These schools take care of the total school population in the county system.

The census of the Garrard County Schools totals 2879 pupils between the ages of six and eighteen years. Of the total census there is 95% of the census enrolled in school. This enrollment is due directly to the very efficient work of the attendance officer. This statement is proven by the fact that before the position of attendance officer was installed there was only 69% of the census children in school. Our attendance has been gradually getting better in the last two years and we are looking forward to even greater efficiency in this phase of our work.

The children attending the Garrard County Schools are transported in sixteen privately owned busses and four privately owned cars. Over 50% of our enrollment is being transported to and from school by our transportation system. This system of transportation has proven very satisfactorily to both pupils and patrons; however, we need larger school units and more transportation than we now have.

The Garrard County Schools expend each year approximately \$80,000.00. This sum is broken down in a budget whereby each function of the schools

receives its just amount of the money expended for schools. Each unit of the work receiving its share as approved by the state Department of Education. The present tax rate for the county at large is 50¢ on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. This tax rate does a very ample job of taking care of the needs of the schools of the county when it is supplemented by the State School Fund.

There has been a rather extensive building program going in Garrard County for the past three years. There has been five additions built to various schools over the county. Three of these additions have been erected permanently while two were erected for emergency causes. There is a marked tendency on the part of patrons and pupils for larger school units and it is very evident that the time is here at hand when larger and better school still ~~be~~ had for all the county pupils. Consolidation has proven very successful in these districts where it has been tried and the spirit is rapidly spreading to other districts in the county.

These pupils that are graduating from our high school are attending college in great numbers. Most usually our graduates attend colleges located in Kentucky. Those graduated find their way back into their respective communities or into other lines of endeavor where they prove to be very successful business men and women. One can see a marked difference in those communities where these high school graduates have established homes. They are interested in the better and finer things of life. They are moral assets to their communities, county, and state.

The future of the Garrard County School is very bright. There are more pupils attending school, especially high school. The patrons are asking and getting more modern conveniences in their school, better and more adequate equipment, better qualified and more efficient teachers.

Box 2 File 13

and too, they are ready and willing to pay for the extra cost of these superb services. It will take time and talent to work the problems that still face our schools; however it can and is being done. We need more consolidation, an increase in our High School attendance, and time to solve the few problems which still remain. This will all come about in due time and Garrahd County will come to the front educationally.

STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY
NINTH AND BROADWAY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

INFORMATION

TOPIC #4

(a)

The rural housing is about on an average of adjoining counties. Some of the older houses on the farm being of colonial type with larger number of rooms, newer houses, some two story and later cottage or bungalow with 5 to 8 rooms. Tenant houses on farms mostly plain unpainted box houses of 3 to 4 rooms.

Urban housing is of comparatively small area, a radius of 1 to 1 mi. from city. The hotels being mostly small acreage extending into the urban area, no zoning.

The agricultural situation is in fairly healthy condition. Most of the farmers having adjusted their indebtedness by obtaining long time loans at reduced rate of interest and this, with the increased price of livestock and farm products, have enabled them to begin to reduce indebtedness and make needed repairs. A better rotation of crops, increase of livestock, and increase in land values, all of which tends to eliminate worry, bring a more peaceful and happier state of mind, and creates confidence in the future.

By: G. B. Sommebrood
Attorney and Real Estate
Sec. - Treasure - Favored
Farm Loan Association

STATE PLANNING BOARD OF KENTUCKY
NINTH AND BROADWAY
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. *Box 2 File 13*

INFORMATION
TOPIC # 4 - Continued.

(6)
This County is mostly a county of small farms, from 30 to 100 acres, larger farms 100 to 300 acres, still smaller percentage of 300 to 500 acres, and only a small percentage exceeding the 500 acres.

The principal cash crop is Tobacco.

The soil is mostly limestone, with one section of the county of sandstone formation, this section being hilly and rolling and another section is of poorer quality with slate and blue clay subsoil.

The limestone sections of the county *are* being level and gently rolling.

All parts of the county accessible to markets by fair, to good, to excellent highways.

Farm labor is regular, the tenants on farms cultivate crops on share crop basis, and when not engaged in producing crops, work for owner of land at daily wage, day labor on farm is from \$1.00 to 1.50 per day for 10 hrs. and even a longer day from "sunup to sun down".

Not very much unemployed farm labor.

Land values at present time are from \$20.00 to \$150.00 dollars per acre, and housing conditions and value of improvements are graded from the poorest on cheaper lands to the best on the higher valued lands.

However in each section of the county land values vary according to location, improvements, quality and present conditions of the soil, accessibility to markets, schools, churches, character of neighbors, and desirability as a "Home" or investment.

BY: O.B. Swinebroad.
Attorney and Realtor
Sec-Asy Nat'l Farm Loan Ass'n.

Garrard County has no official Planning Board since present State Legislation providing for such an agency is confined to cities of first and second class only. With the advent of government agencies recent developments have shown that questions of land use, conservation of natural resources, industrial development or any factor that would aid in developing the social and financial status of mankind should be intelligently studied and planned. A local planning agency would contribute much to State and Federal cooperation. Through the County Farm Agent a Soil Committee has been formed whose duty it is to plan and advise with farmers as to Soil Conservation. To date 1200 farmers have joined this Committee.

Much has been done in the rural areas for future planning through the 4-H Clubs, particularly in the raising of Baby Bees and other pure bred stock. The local Board of Commerce has some plans which are not as yet tangible. A letter, received from Richmond Board of Commerce to W. R. Champ, Secretary of Local Board of Commerce, inviting the merchants of Lancaster to join with other Kentucky towns in closing their stores during the summer months at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The matter was referred to the Business Promotion Committee to ascertain the sentiment of the merchant in regard to this matter.

Until a legislative enactment provides for an Official Planning Board. Much could be accomplished by local planning bodies to study local problems. Not only the conservation of soil, natural resources, water conservation, education, transportation, but plans for industrial activities, furnishing labor for the unemployed could be used. Health programs, recreational places, with a trained supervisor, a definite program of development based on intelligent study and long term planning should be founded as a permanent function of the County Government.

Garrard Co. Markets. (Sue Higgins-635)

^r
Garrard Stock Market is located on Crab Orchard St. three blocks from the Public Square. The sales are held every Friday, beginning at 10 A.M. All kinds of stock are sold. The sales are conducted by Dr. Prentice Walker, and Chester Gooch. The auctioneer is G.B. Swinbroad.

Stock is brought from all surrounding counties, and from within forty miles of Louisville. These markets are quite an asset to the town.

Garrard Co. Markets. (Sue Higgins-635)

Box 2
File 12

Bibliography:

Information furnished by Dr. Prentice Walker, of
the Garrard County Stock Market.

Box 2 File 8 (5)
Garrard Co. Radio Station. (Sue Higgins-668)

Ellis Bell has built and operates "the smallest radio station in the world." He broadcasts every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, from Paint Lick. His programmes consist of string music and mountain ballads, or, sometimes, requests from his radio audience.

Box 2 File 9

Garrard Co. Radio Station. (Sue Higgins-668)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge.

Box 2 File 9
Garrard Co. Railroads. (Sue Higgins-414)

The only railroad in Garrard County has been a branch... line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This ran from Stanford to Richmond. Now the road between Lancaster and Richmond has been abandoned, and the rails and ties removed. So the only train service left is a three times a week freight train that runs between Stanford and Lancaster, the only part of the road not destroyed.

Box 2 File 9

Garrard Co. Railroads. (Sue Higgins-414)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge.

THE GARRARD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
GARRARD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
GARRARD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Box 9 File 9

3

Garrard Co. Rotary Club-addenda..(Sue Higgins-533)

Special Events:

1. Entertaining 4-H club boys and girls;
2. Entertaining outstanding students in debating, oratory and other achievements of the local High School;
3. Giving programs in honor of outstanding citizens.

Projects:

1. Give prizes to outstanding 4-H. club members;
2. Help find work for worthy students who desire to go to college;
3. Co-operate with other civic organizations in promoting special days;

21 00
Box 2 File 9
Garrard Co. Rotary Club-addenda. (Sue Higgins-533)

Bibliography:

Information from Mr. Dunlap Elliott, treasurer of
the Lancaster Rotary Club.

Box 2 File 9

Box 2 File 9

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By far the greater percentage of the population in Garrard County live on farms. The population is 12,563 and the county seat Lancaster, numbers 2,000. There are no large farms to be found.

The average small farm has a house that ranges from fair to good. Contains 4 to 8 rooms; probably has screened doors and windows a well built house with a basement and a well painted exterior. The outbuildings are in good condition and the farm is well fenced. Since the advent of the Home Demonstration Agent a number of years ago, there has been a 75% improvement in the appearance of both interior and exterior of the average home and an added efficiency due to electricity and running water.

But the average home provided for the tenant is miserable. The majority of these homes is constructed of one-inch , unfinished boards both for sidewalls and floors, with no foundation, resting on piles with rarely a closed foundation. Cracks are seen in the walls and in the floors. Sometimes strips are added to the outside walls and the interior is often lined with building paper or else with cardboard taken from packing boxes. A few have interior walls sealed with pine boards but none are plastered. It is well-nigh impossible to heat this type of house sufficiently by the small, shallow grates to be found in them. Sometimes even the grate is lacking and only a pipe is provided for a small inadequate stove.

Box 2
File 9

DR. VIRGIL G. KINNAIRD
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY

The city of Lancaster, owns and operated its water works. During the drough of 1930, there was a shortage of water in Lancaster, since 1930 the lake has been enlarged and there is very little danger of another shortage. People in the county, use cisterns ,wells,and springs. Where cisterns are use the water is good, provided they are properly cared for. The springs and wells are polluted. All streams in Garrard county are polluted.

A few of the better fzmers farmers have installed the sanitary toilet,as recommend by the State Board of Health. However most of the farmers have the old open surface toilet. Health is good in Garrard, our death rate is not as high as many of the other counties. We have from time to time mild out breaks of the infectious disease, but no large epidemics.

We have no hospitals in Garrard County. The poor are cared for in comfortable houses on the county farm.

15
Box 2 File 9
Garrard Co. Service Clubs. (Sue Higgins-533)

The Lancaster Rotary Club meets at the Kengarlan
Hotel, Thursdays at 6:30 P.M.



Box 2 File 9

Garrard Co. Service Clubs. (Sue Higgins-533)

Bibliography:

Rotary Club, information from Mr. Hammonds, one of
the members.



Garrard Co. Singing Schools. (Sue Higgins-68 42)

Old Fashioned Singing Schools: These were held at various churches in the county. Some of them were -Pleasant Grove Ch. on the Danville-Lexington road, about 2 mi. south of Camp Dick Robinson; the Fork Baptist Ch. on Lancaster-Lexington road, about 6 mi. north of Lancaster; and Paint Lick Presbyterian church, Richmond road.

In those days they did n't have any musical instruments at these churches, but used a tuning fork to get the pitch.

Mr. R.H. Batson and Mr. John K. West, both of Lancaster, were old fashioned singing teachers.

Box 7 File 13

Garrard Co. Singing Schools . 1884 (Sue Higgins-684(?)

Bibliography:

Data from Mrs G.L.Davidson, Musician, Lancaster, Ky.

WRITERS' PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR ATLAS

Interview with ex- slave

Interview with Dan Bogie

Uncle Dan tells me "he was born May 5, 1858 at the Abe Wheeler place near Spoonesville, now known as Mina, about nine miles due East from Lancaster. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~My mother, whose name was Lucinda Wheeler, belonged to the Wheeler family. My father was a slave of Dan Bogie's, at Kirksville, in Madison county, and I was named for him. My mother's people were born in Garrard county as far as I know. I had one sister, born in 1860, who is now dead, and is buried not far from Lancaster. Marse Bogie owned about 200 acres of land in the eastern section of the county, and as far as I can remember there were only four slaves on the place. We lived in a one room cabin, with a loft above, and this cabin was about a hundred yards from the house. The one bed in the cabin was an old fashioned, high post corded bed, where my father and mother slept. My sister and me slept in a trundle bed, made like the big bed, except the posts were made smaller, and was on rollers, so it could be rolled under the big bed. There was also a ~~wooden~~ cradle, made of a wooden box, with rockers nailed on, and my mother told me that she rocked me in that cradle when I was a baby. She used to sit and sing in the evening. She carded the wool, and spun yarn on the old spinning wheel. My ~~father's~~ grand father was a slave of Talton Embry, whose farm joined the Wheeler farm. He made shingles with a steel drawing knife, that had a wooden handle. He made these shingles in Mr. Embreys yard. I do not remember my grandmother, and I didn't have to work in slave days, because my mother and father did all of the work except the heavy farm work. My "Mistus" used to give me my winter clothes. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 20

My shoes were called brogans.

My old master had shoes made. He would put my foot on the floor and mark around it for the measure of my shoes.

Most of the cooking was in an oven in the yard, over a bed of coals. Baked Possum and ground hog in the oven, stewed rabbits, *fried* fish, and fried bacon, called "streaked meat", all kinds of vegetables boiled cabbage, pone corn bread and sorghum mollasses. Old folks would drink coffee, but "chillun" would drink milk, especially butter milk.

Old master would call us about 4 o'clock, and every body ~~had~~ to get up and go to "stirring". Old marse had about 30 or 40 sugar trees, which were tapped in February. Elder spoles were stuck in the taps for the water to drop out in the wooden troughs, under the spiles. These troughs were hewed out of buckeye. This *maple* water was gathered up and put in a big kettle, hung on racks, with a big fire under it. It was then taken to the house and finished upon the stove. The skim-mings, after it got to the syrup stage was boiled down and made into maple sugar for children.

We wore tow linen clothes in summer and jeans. ^{*in winter*} Sister wore linsay in winter, of different colors, dyed from herbs, especially poke berries, wore unbleached cotton in summer, dyed yellow with muatard seed

My grandfather, Jim Embry, mended shoes, and made fairly good shoes.

(Second interview):

There were four slaves. My mother did cooking and the men did the work. Bob Wheeler and Arch Bogie were our masters. Both were good and kind to us. I never saw a slave whipped, for my boss did not believe in that kind of punishment.

My master had four boys, named Rube, Falton, Horace and Billie. Rube and me played together, and when we acted bad "old Marse" always

licked Rube three or four times harder than he did me, because he was older .

America Wheeler was the daughter. She was named for her mother.

White folks did not teach us to read and write. I learned that after I left my white folks. There was no church for slaves, but we went to the white folks church at Mt. Freedom. We sat in the gallery. The first colored preacher I ever heard was old man Leroy Estill. He preached in the Freedom meeting house(Baptist church). I stood on the banks of Paint Lick creek and saw my mother baptised, but do not remember the preachers name or any of the songs they sung.

We did not work on Saturday afternoon. The men would go fishing, and the women would go to the neighbors and help each other piece quilts. We used to have big times at the corn shuckings. The neighbors would come and help. We would have camp fires and sing songs, and usually a big dance at the barn when the corn was all shuck^{ed}. Some of the slaves from other plantations would pick the banjo, and then the men would choose their partners, and then the dance would begin.

Miss America married Sam Ward. I was too young to remember, only that they had good things to eat.

I can remember when my mothers brother died. He was buried at the Wheeler place, but I do not recall any of the songs and they did not have any preacher. My mother took his death so hard.

There was an old ash happer, made of slats, put together at the bottom and wide at the top. The ashes were dumped in this and water poured over them. A drip was made and the lye caught in wooden troughs. This was then boiled down and made into soap. My mother has let me help her stir this down many a time. Then the big kettle would be lifted from the fire and left until cold. My mother would then block it off and it was put on a wooden plank to dry out until ready for use.

Gleiza

Interview with ex- slaves

Interview with George Henderson, May 12, 1937

Box 2 File 14

Uncle George tells me that he was born May 10, 1860 near Versailles, in Woodford county, Ky. His father's name was Bradford Henderson, who was a slave of Milford Twiman who also lived in Woodford county. His mother's name was Verinda who belonged to the Cleveland family. He does not know where his family came from. There ~~was~~ ^{were} 21 children including two or three sets of twins. All died while young except brothers, Milford, Sam, and Joe and sisters, Ella and Betty. All the slaves lived in log cabins and there were about 30 or forty of them on a plantation of 400 acres. "The cabin I was born in had four rooms, two above and two below. The rooms above were called lofts. and we climbed up a ladder to get to these rooms. We slept on trundle beds, which were covered with straw ticks. Our covers were made in big patches from old cast off clothes. When we got up in the morning we shoved the trundle bed back under the big bed. Some boy would ring a great big bell, called the "farm Bell" about sunrise. Some went to the stables to look after the horses and mules. Plowing was done with a yoke of oxen. The horses were just used for carriages and to ride. My work was pulling weeds, feeding chickens and helping to take care of the pigs. Marse Cleveland had a very bad male hog and had to keep him in a pen about 10 ft. high. Sometime he would break out of the pen and it would take all the Bull dogs in the county to get him back. I never did earn any money, but worked for my food and clothes. My daddy used to hunt rabbits and possums. I went with him and would ride on his back with my feet in his pockets. He had a dog named Brutus which was a watch dog. My daddy would lay his hat down any where in the woods and Brutus would stay by the hat until he would come back. We ate all kinds of wild food, possum and ~~even~~ ^{even} Minnows were fished from the creeks and

fried in hot grease. We ate this with pone corn bread. We had plenty
of vegetables to eat. An old negro, called "ole man Ben" called
us to eat. We called him the dinner bell because he would say "Who-a-e"
God ^{dam} ~~say~~ your blood and guts" Book File 14

Our clothes were made of jeans and lintsey in winter. In ~~the~~
the summer we wore cotton clothes. They gave us shoes at Christmas time
We were measured with sticks. Once I was warming my shoes on a back
log on the big fire place, they fell over behing the logs and burnt up.
I didn't marry while on the plantation.

My master and mistress ~~lived~~ lived in the big brick house of 15
rooms, with two long porches. One below and one above. My mistress was
Miss Lucy Elmore before she married. Her children were named Miss
and
Mat, Miss Emma, Miss Jennie, ~~lived~~

2nd Interview with Uncle George Henderson May 17, 1937

"I saw the slaves in chains after they were sold. The white
folks did not teach me to read and write. We had church on the plantation
but we went from one plantation to another to hear preaching. White
folks preachers name was Reuben Lee in Versailles. ~~The church~~
A Meeting at the Baptist church resulted in the first baptizing I
ever saw. It was in Mr. Chillers pond. The preacher would say "I
am baptizing you in Mr. Chillers pond because I know he is an honest
man. I can't remember any funerals.

I remember one slave named Adams who ran away and when he came
back my old master picked up a log from the fire and hit him over
the head. We always washed up and cleaned up for Sunday. Some time
the older ones would get drunk.

On Christmas and New years day we would go up to the house and
they would give us candy and fruit and fire crackers. We were given
some of all the food that the white folks had. even turkey. Would
have heap of corn shucking, the neighbors would come in and then we'd
have big dances and old ~~M~~arse would always have a "jug of licker"

If a cat crossed our path we would turn and walk backwards for

a while. When I was about 9 or 10 years old I went from the cabin to the big kitchen to make the fire for my mammy to get the breakfast and I saw ole man Billie Cleveland standing looking up in the sky. He had been dead about 3 or 4 years., but I saw him. *his 2 file 14*

The white folks backed after us when we were sick. Used dock leaves , slippery elm for poultices. They put polk root in whiskey and gave to us.

When the news came we were freed every body was glad. The slaves cleared up the ground and cut down trees. Stayed with Marse Cleveland the first year after the war. Have heard Klu Klux ride down the road wearing masks. None ever bothered me or any of Marse Cleveland slaves.

I married years after I left Marse Cleveland. Married Lucy Mason the first time and had three children, two girls and 1 boy. I didn't have no chillun ^{by} my 'second marriage but the th~~ir~~^{ird} time I four chillun. and one dead. Have 8 grand children.

We had no overseer but Marse Hock was the only boy and the oldest child. We had no white trash for neighbors. I have seen old covered wagons pulled by oxen travelling on the road going to Indianny and us children was whipped to keep us away from the road for fear they would steal us.

Writers Project
Interview with ex-slave

Eliza M. Jones

Interview with Bob Overstreet, May 13, 1937

Box 2 File 14

Bob Overstreet was born in Pollys Bend Nov. 1, 1859. His mothers name was Harriet Floyd, slave of the Floyd family who lived near the Dix River in Garrard County. His fathers name was Harve Jones. Uncle Bob says, "He and my mother separated and she went back to live with my old master, Billie Overstreet. My brother's name was Jack, my sisters names were Florida and Sophronia. Marse Overstreet owned about 420 acres of land in what is known as Pollys Bend, named for Miss Polly McMurtry, who owned that part of the rich bottom land of Garrard County.

There were very few of us slaves, my mother and a woman who was bought when young, and three men. We lived in cabins which were ^{chinked} with mud and rocks. There was only two cabins on Marse Billie's place. The cabins had two rooms below and a loft, a long 6 foot fire place where we burned back logs. We slept on corded beds, which was corded up with boot jacks to make it tight. The children slept in trundle beds with straw ticks. When the wheat was thrashed us chillun would go to the straw stacks and get clean straw to put in the ticks.

My grand father's name was Buck Hoskins, ^{he} ~~who~~ came out of the famous Hoskins family, who lived at Camp Dick Robinson. My grand mother on my mothers side lived in Jessamine.

Second Interview May 24, 1937

We wore cotton clothes made from tow linen, which was made from flax that had been spun on a spinning wheel. In the winter we wore jeans and linsey. Jeans ^{was} ~~were~~ made from wool and cotton which had been spun and carded and then woven. Boots were made not very far from where we lived.

Marse Billie was a nice looking man, with grey hair, medium

size, and five and a half feet tall. Miss Almira, who was a Miss Floyd from near Dix River, was my mistress name. She was tall, fair, with sandy hair and very good looking. She was a busy, hustling woman. There was four girls in the Overstreet family, Miss Peachie, Miss Belle, Miss Alice, and Miss Ora. They were attractive girls.

The Overstreet's home was a large ten room house with two long halls running full length, and a large porch facing the south and overlooking a long avenue of cedars on each side of ^{The} drive. The white folks rode in a fine carriage drawn with two big bay horses. They would take me along to open the gates. I rode on a seat on the back. I have gone to sleep and fell off many a time.

We had no overseer. When my master would go away he would leave every thing to Andy, Ambus, and Josh Floyd, who were slaves of the Mistress. ~~There were only three men and two women, my mother and Ann, who was bought by my master.~~

~~The Overstreets owned about 450 acres of land. Most of it was good bottom land.~~

I used to go to my grand mothers to visit. My mother would take me on Saturday to stay until Sunday. I do not remember her name. The only work I did was to milk cows and I was a house boy. We worked for our food and our clothes.

We used to go hunting at night for possum and coons. We would set traps and my ! what a big time we did have. The possums were scalded in lime water and stewed in big kettle over the fire. We fried rabbits, had corn bread and lye hominy, all kinds of vegetables, especially cabbage, beans, potatoes and corn. In the fall of the year we would ~~gather the dried beans, which had been raised in the cornfield for us niggers.~~ gather the dried beans, which had been raised in the cornfield for us niggers. We used to trap the fish in the Kentucky River.

We did not work very late at night. My master would ring a big farm bell to wake us at sun up. The plowing and heavy hauling

was done with a yoke of oxen. Horses were kept for riding and to drive in the carriage.

Box 2 File 14
There were no jails and I never saw a slave whipped or punished. My mistus taught me to read, ~~and~~ but never did learn to write. I was at the wedding of Miss Alice and Mr. Stephen Owsley, in the fall of the year. My mother and aunts cooked the wedding supper and we had every thing good to eat, turkey, cake, and roast pig.

We had no church on the plantation, but were taken to the white folks church at Mt. Olivet Methodist Church and the Harmony Presbyterian Church. My old boss would give his slaves a holiday on Saturday afternoons. The men would go fishing and us children would play. The women would go visiting to the neighbors and help each other piece quilts.

I did not marry until after the slaves were freed.

When Miss Alice married and went to Lincoln to live she took my mother and ~~me~~ me to live with her. I married Mary Denny. We had six children, three boys, Jim, Arch, and Denny, three girls, Harriet, Isabelle and Sallie Mae. Two grand children, Janetus and Mary Jane.

Uncle Sam Kersey was the first colored preacher I ever haard. The white folks would let him preach in their churches. I joined the Baptist church in Lincoln County and was baptized by Wallace Fisher. When I came to Garrard to live I brought my membership with me to the colored Baptist Church. Of course I think people should be religious. My master and mistus brought us up that way. ~~THAT~~ They were high toned religious white folks. I never heard an ugly word from either one of them and they were always kind and good to the slaves. None of us wanted to leave them.

Alysa Isen

Slave interviewed--Bert Mayfield, born 1852
Interviewed May 10th and 11th, 1937

1.Bert Mayfield was born in Garrard County 2 miles South of KKKKKKKKK
Bryantville on Smith Stones place on May 29, 1852.

3. Red Mayfield and Matilda Stone Mayfield (who was slave of Smith Stone)
and father was slave of Milton Mayfield who came from Virginia.

4. Brothers, John, Harrison, Jerry, Laurence, died at an early age.

A large plantation with a large old farm house, built of logs and weatherboarded, painted white, four rooms on first floor, finished rooms on second floor. An attic contained most of the clothes needed for the slaves. "Uncle Bert", in his own language says "On Christmas Each of us stood in line to get our clothes, we were measured with a string which was made by a cobbler. The material had been woven by the slaves in a plantation shop. The flax and hemp were raised on the plantation. The younger slaves had to "swingle it", with a wooden instrument, somewhat like a sword, about two feet long, called a swingler. The hemp was hackled by the older slaves. The hackle was an instrument made of iron teeth, about four in long, one half apart, set in a wooden plank one and one half feet long, which was set on a heavy bench. The hemp stalks were laid on these benches and hackled heads were then pulled through and heaped in piles, and taken to the work shop, where it was twisted and tied, then woven, according to the needs. Ropes, carpets and clothing were made from this fibre.

"Our cabins were usually one room, with a loft above, which we reach

ed by a ladder. Our beds were trundle beds, with wheels on them to push under the ~~the~~ big beds. We slept on straw ticks, covered with Lindsey quilts, which were made from the cast off clothes, cut into squares and strips.

He just can remember his grand parents.

He would feed pigs, pulled "pueley" out of the garden for them, "and then pigs loved it mighty well".

No money was paid for work. Bacon and "Pone bread" baked in the yard in an oven, that had legs, and a lid on top. The coals were put on top as well as under the oven.

They drank sweet milk and butter milk, but no coffee, ate cabbages, squash, sweet and Irish potatoes, which were cooked with skins on, greased, and placed in the oven. "Possum" and coon hunts were big nights, which were hunted at night. These were baked in the ovens, and usually a sweet potato in their mouth. The little boys would fishing and take their buckets to bring home their minnow-like fish, and the scales were taken off by rubbin g between the hands, rolled in meal and cooked in a big skillet with legs on it, set on a bed of hot coals. "We would eat these fish with Pone corn bread, and we sho' had big eatins' ". Marse Stone had a big sugar camp with 300 trees. We were waked up at sun-up, by a big horn, and called us little uns' to get our buckets and go to the sugar camps and bring the water from the maple trees. These trees had been tapped and elderwood spiles were placed in the taps, where the water dripped to the wooden troughs below. We carried this water to the big poplar troughs which were about 10 ft. long and 3 ft. high. The water was then dipped out and placed in different kettles to boil until it became the desired thickness for Tree molasses. "Old Miss Polly would always take out enough of the water to boil down to make sugar cakes for us boys. We had great times at these "stirrin' offs", which usually took place at night. The next day...

Box 2 File 14

Barker

I remember

Come Saints and sinners and hear us tell

The Wonders of E-man-u-el

who brought ^{me} my soul with him to dwell

अनुसूचित जाति आरक्षण अधिनियम

And give me honey—

The first funeral sermon I remember was preached by John Moran, negro at the first colored Baptist church here at Lancaster. *Box 2 File 14*

The slaves would talk among themselves, but never carried tales to the white folk. I never heard of any trouble between blacks and whites. On Sundays we would hold prayer meetings among ourselves. The neighbors would come when slaves were sick. Old Mistus looked after us, giving us teas made of cutnip and vervain, poultices of dock leaves and slippery elm. Some of the slaves wore rabbit foot for charm and skin of snake for a *belts a charm,*

My first wedding was 53 years ago. The womans name was Emma Warren, raised by Dr. Pettus. I had no children. He went to Mr. Spencer Hubble to to live in Lincoln county.

I recieved the first news of freedom joyfully. I went to old man Onetotte to live. I lived there two or three years. I think Abe Lincoln a great man. He did not believe in slavery and would have paid the South a n people for their slaves if he had lived. All the slaves on Horse Barker's Place were treated well."

it
Personal with Uncle Bert Mayfield

WRITERS PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR
THE ATLAS

Box 2 File 14
Eliza, Iron

INTERVIEW WITH EX-SLAVE, Uncle Wes Woods.

My first visit to uncle Wes Wood, and wife Aunt Lizzie Wood, found them in their own little comfortable home in Duncantown, a nice Urban section of the town, where most of inhabitants are of the better class of colored people.

A small yard with a picket fence and gate surround the yard, which had tall Hollyhocks rearing their heads high above the fence.

A knock on the front door brought the cordial invitation "to come in". Upon entering I was invited to have a chair and "rest my hat". After seating myself and making inquiry as to their health, I told them the object of my visit, and their faces beamed when I asked if they remembered "slave days". Aunt Lizzie set down the pan of beans she was preparing for their meal, and said with a clasp of her hands, "Lawsey honey, what I don't know would fill a book."

Uncle Wes had been a "shut-in" for eleven months, and was in bed, but was cheerful and bright with an intelligent memory, rarely found in one his age.

Uncle Wes tells me he was born May 21, 1854, in Garrard County, near Cartersville, and was first a slave of Mrs. Eliza Kennedy, who later married John Yeakey, of that section of the county. "My father's name was Ben Woods, my mother's name was Janie Wood, but I do not know what family she belongs to except the Woods. My master owned about three or four hundred acres of land, and there were about twenty slaves, including the children.

There were three or four cabins for the slaves to live in, not so very far from the house. The cabin where my mother and father lived was the closest to the house, for my mother did the cooking. Our cabin was one long room, with a loft above, which we reached with a ladder. There was one big bed, with a trundle bed, which was on wooden rollers and shoved under the big bed in the daytime. The oldest boys slept in a big wooden bed in the loft. The cabins were built of logs and chinked with rock and mud. The ceiling was of joists, and my mother used to hang the seed that we gathered in the fall to dry from these joists. Some of the chimneys were made with sticks and chinked with mud, and would sometimes catch on fire. Later people learned to build chimneys of rock with a wide fire place, and a hearth of stone, which made them safer from fire.

A second interview with Uncle Dan, I found him sitting up. He continued:

"I chopped corn, and pulled us and the other work hands would let me ^{ride} behind them back to the big house, and My! how hungry I was and how we did eat! We would have beans, cooked in a big kettle in the back yard, cabbage and potatoes, with pone corn bread, baked in

a big oven in the yard, and plenty of good buttermilk to drink. My! we just growed possum to eat.

My young bosses, when I lived in the Kennedy family Xx would take the dogs and let me go coon hunting at night with them, and what big times we had. The possums were skinned and cooked in a big kettle hang over the fire, then taken out and put in a big oven to bake. A piece of streaked meat was put in and a small pod of red pepper, and My! My! what eatens we'd have.

We fished withK a stick pole, and a twine string. We had big times hunting fishing worms for bait. We used to catch Hockney, Wads and Chabs. My mistus would not let me go fishing on Sunday, but I would slip off and go anyhow. I nearly always had a good string caught and would tie them to a branch on the creek until the next day, then I would go fishing and in about two hours I would come back with the fish, and My she would say "yes, you had good luck today" and I would say "yes, mistus, I did," but never did tell her when I caught the fish.

My first wife was Lou Burnsidess and we had five children, Eliza, Harris, George, Julia, and Jennie. All of them are dead but two. I have no children by my present wife.

I never saw a slave whipped, nor in chains. My boss did not believe in that kind of punishment. If the children needed whipping, it was done Xx like all other children are whipped when they need it.

The first colored preacher I recall was named John Reed, a Baptist preacher at Paint Lick. I joined the church at Lowell, not very far from here. The preachers name was Leroy Beall, a Predestinarian.

Miss Woods had five children, two boys, and three girls, none of them are living.

We were glad when the news came that we were free, but none of us left for a long time, not until the Woods family was broken up. My father hired me out to work for my victuals and clothes and 25 at the end of the year. I do not remember of any wedding or death in my old masters house.

I believe in heart felt religion and prayer. The Good Book teaches us we must be prepared for another world after this. I want to go to Heaven when I die, and I try to live by the Bible.

WRITERS' PROJECT
INFORMATION FOR ATL S

Box 2
File 14

Interview with ex- slave

Interview with Dan Bogie

Uncle Dan tells me "he was born May 5, 1858 at the Abe Wheeler place near Spoonesville, now known as Nina, about nine miles due East from Lancaster. XXXXXXXXXXMy mother, whose name was Lucinda Wheeler, belonged to the Wheeler family. My father was a slave of Dan Bogie's, at Kirkeville, in Madison county, and I was named for him. My mother's people were born in Garrard county as far as I know. I had one sister, born in 1860, who is now dead, and is buried not far from Lancaster. Marse Bogie owned about 200 acres of land in the eastern section of the county, and as far as I can remember there were only four slaves on the place. We lived in a one room cabin, with a loft above, and this cabin was about a hundred yards from the house. The one bed in the cabin was an old fashioned, high post corded bed, where my father and mother slept. My sister and me slept in a trundle bed, made like the big bed, except the posts were made smaller, and was on rollers, so it could be rolled under the big bed. There was also a XXXXX cradle, made of a wooden box, with rockers nailed on, and my mother told me that she rocked me in that cradle when I was a baby. She used to sit and sing in the evening. She carded the wool, and spun yarn on the old spinning wheel. My XXXX grand father was a slave of Talton Embry, whose farm joined the Wheeler farm. He made shingles with a steel drawing knife, that had a wooden handle. He made these shingles in Mr. Embreys yard. I do not remember my grandmother, and I didn't have to work in slave days, because my mother and father did all of the work except the heavy farm work. My "Mistus" used to give me my winter clothes. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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Old master would call us about 4 o'clock, and every body had to get up and go to "stirring". Old marse had about 30 or 40 sugar trees, which were tapped in February. Elder spiles were stuck in the taps for the water to drop out in the wooden troughs, under the spiles. These troughs were hewed out of buckeye. This maple water was gathered up and put in a big kettle, hung on racks, with a big fire under it. It was then taken to the house and finished up on the stove. The skimmings, after it got to the syrup stage was boiled down and made into maple sugar for children.

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Miss America married Sam Ward. I was too young to remember, only that they had good things to eat.

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Interview with Aunt Belle Robinson , June 8th 1937

I found Aunt Belle sitting on the porch, dressed nice and clean with a white handkerchief pinned on her neck. When I went to her and told her who I was and the reason for my visit her face beamed with smiles and she said, " Lawse Chile it has been so long I have forgot nearly every thing I knew."

Further investigation soon proved that she had not forgotten, for her statements were very intelligent. She was working on a quilt and close inspection found that the work was well done. Aunt Belle tells me "he was born June 3rd 1853 in Garrard County near Lancaster. My mother's name was Marian Blevin who belonged to the family of Pleas Blevin. My father's name was Arch Robertson who lived in Madison County. Harrison Brady bought we from Ole Miss Nancy Graham and when Mr. Brady died and his property was sold Mrs. Brady bought me back and she always said she paid \$400 for me. I lived in that family for three generations, Until every one of them died. I was the only child and had always lived at the big house with my mistus. I wore the same kind of clothes and ate the same food the white people ate. My mother and father lived at the cabin in the yard and my mother did the cooking for the family. My father did the work on the farm with the help that was hired from the neighbors. I was too young to remember much about the slaves days, but I never heard of any slaves of of the neighbors being punished. My "Mistus" always took me to the Baptist Church with her. I do not remember any preachers name or any songs they sang."

Box 2 File 13

4

Garrard Co. Social-Clinics etc. (Sue Higgins-~~6724~~ 674.1)

The Red Cross sponsored a nursing class at Henry Community Center, in April, May and June, 1935.

Many of our people belong to the Red Cross. They are anxious to join. There are more Red Cross stickers in the windows this year than ever before. Some people cannot pay the dollar at one ^{time} ~~time~~, but pay a little along until they have.

It is a joy to the old and sick to feel that they have a friend in the Red Cross. This friend is not only present when trouble comes but tries to prepare every one for emergencies.

It is difficult to get a doctor out here, fourteen miles, or further, from some homes. The roads are bad. It costs money to call a doctor; and our folks have very little. The roads are hard on cars and it takes much of the doctor's time, for which he receives little pay.

This year, 1935, the Red Cross offered to give a course in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. A trained nurse was found who volunteered her services.

I was glad they chose Community Center so I could listen in. I did not understand what Home Hygiene meant.

One day, early in April, the Red Cross secretary and Mrs Tribble, nurse, came bringing several text books for the class.

There was a large group of women present. I found Home Hygiene just meant keeping clean, sanitary, and obeying health rules, especially in times of sickness.

Garrard Co. Social-clinics etc. (Sue Higgins-674.1) 2.

The lessons in bed making for the sick caused much dismay, for the sheets must be extra long, and just sheets are scarce.

When the course was being held, typhoid fever broke out in three homes. So the nurse gave instructions for prevention, and care of patients. A typhoid clinic was held in an adjoining room from the class, and sixty-five were vaccinated. The State furnished the vaccine, and Dr. Kinnaird, health officer, gave his services. Samples of water were sent to Lexington for examination. It is surprising just how much we can receive for the asking. Learning to read a thermometer seemed to be very worth while.

The class attendance was not so good as had been hoped for, because ~~it~~ rained nearly every day. One member told us that on four different days she had to take off her shoes and stockings to wade rushing creeks. This woman walked four miles, without being absent a single time. She was a real inspiration to all.

The Red Cross Course was an ideal one. The class was told of simple remedies and of little articles that could be made for the sick room. The importance of the right kinds of food made an impression on the class. Our people have just been growing up like Topsy. Few take any thought for the future health of themselves or families. But they appreciated all ~~they~~ Red Cross and teacher did for them. One of the members bought a book with her birthday money.

The Henry Community Center is about 12 mi southeast of Lancaster. Probably the best way is from Lancaster via Richmond road, Ky. 52, turn right just before reaching old Paint Lick church.

Garrard Co. Social - Clinics etc. (Sue Higgins-674.1)

Bibliography:

Data from an article in Central Record, Lancaster, Ky.
July 15, 1935, written by Miss Lula Stoker, Community worker.

Taxation:

The County Tax Rate for 1936-37 and 1937-38 was set at 40¢ per \$100 assessed valuation for General Fund, 5¢ for Reserve Fund, and 20¢ on bank shares. The levies were not prorated.

The following is a tabulation of the anticipated incomes and appropriations for the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38:

<u>Anticipated Income:</u>		1936-37	1937-38
Tax on Real Estate		\$32,634.59	\$32,723.59
Tax on personal property		2,151.54	2,193.63
Tax on bank shares		694.88	752.02
Tax on franchise corporations		7,963.76	9,000.00
Poll taxes		none	none
Miscellaneous		none	none
Less exemptions		3,000.00	3,000.00
TOTAL TAX LEVIES		\$40,444.77	\$41,674.29 total net taxes.
Truck licenses from State		\$4,500.00	\$4,600.00
Delinquent taxes		100.00	175.00
Fines and forfeitures		200.00	250.00
Cash in sinking fund to meet			
bond requirements		7,625.00	(sinking fund 8,450.00 (principle.
TOTAL INCOME		\$52,869.77	\$55,149.29
<u>Appropriations:</u>			
General Expense fund	\$24,764.00	No appropriations have been made up to July 1st, 1937.	
Reserve fund	4,449.99		
Sinking fund principle	3,500.00		
Sinking fund interest	4,185.00	(Transferred from expense fund \$16,030.72).	
TOTAL	\$52,869.77		

Box 9 File 9

Local Planning:

Barrard County has no official planning board, since present State Legislation providing for such an agency is confined to cities of first and second class only. With the advent of government agencies recent developments have shown that questions of land use, conservation of natural resources, industrial development, or any factor that would aid in developing the social and financial status of mankind should be intelligently studied and planned. A local planning agency would contribute much to state and federal cooperation. Through the County Farm Agent, a Soil Committee has been formed whose duty it is to plan and advise farmers as to soil conservation. To date 1,200 farmers have joined this committee.

Much has been done in the rural areas for future planning through the 4-H Clubs, particularly in the raising of baby beeves, and other pure bred stock. The local board of Commerce has some plans which are not as yet tangible. A letter received from Richmond Board of Commerce to W. R. Champ, Secretary of Local Board of Lancaster, inviting the merchants of Lancaster to join with other Kentucky towns in closing their stores during the summer months at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, was referred to the Business Promotion Committee to ascertain the sentiment of the merchant in regard to this matter.

Until a legislative enactment provides for an official planning board, it will probably not become a reality. Much could be accomplished by local planning bodies to study local problems. Not only the conservation of soil, natural resources, water conservation, education, transportation, but also plans for industrial activities and furnishing labor for the unemployed. Health programs, recreational facilities, with a trained supervisor, and a definite program of development based on intelligent study and long term planning should be founded as a permanent function of the County Government.

Garrard County.

Planning Board.

Box 4 File 9
(Eliza Ison). (2).

Bibliography:

Personal observation and interview.

Tom Wark, County Assessor.

C. E. Jennings, Deputy County Clerk.

TAXATION

The County Tax Rate for 1936-37 and 1937-38 was set at 40 cents per \$100 assessed valuation for General Fund, 5 cents for Reserve Fund and 20 cents on bank shares. The levies were not prorated.

The following is a tabulation of the anticipated incomes and appropriations for the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38.

<u>Anticipated Income</u>		1936-37	1937-38
Tax on Real Estate		\$32634.59	\$32728.59
Tax on Personal Property		2151.54	2193.68
Tax on Bank Shares		694.88	752.02
Tax on Franchise Corporations		7963.76	9000.00
Poll Tax		none	none
Miscellaneous		none	none
Less Exemptions		3000.00	3000.00
Total Tax Levies		40444.77	41674.29
			Total net taxes
Truck Licenses from State		\$4500.00	\$4600.00
Delinquent Taxes		100.00	175.00
Fines and Forfeitures		200.00	250.00
Cash in Sinking Fund to meet Bond Requirements		7625.00	8450.00
Total Income		52869.77	55149.29
<u>Appropriations</u>		1936-37	1937-38
General Expense Fund		\$24764.00	No appropriations
Reserve Fund		4449.99	have been made up
Sinking Fund Principle		3500.00	to July 1 st 1937
Sinking Fund Interest		4125.00	
Totals		36839.99	
		52869.77	

TAXATION

Box 2 File 1B

The County Tax Rate for 1936-37 and 1937-38 was set at 40 cents per \$100 assessed valuation for General Fund, 5 cents for Reserve Fund and 20 cents on bank shares. The levies were not prorated.

The following is a tabulation of the anticipated incomes and appropriations for the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38.

<u>Anticipated Income</u>		1936-37	1937-38
Tax on Real Estate		\$32634.59	\$32728.59
Tax on Personal Property		2151.54	2193.68
Tax on Bank Shares		694.88	752.02
Tax on Franchise Corporations		7963.76	9000.00
Poll Tax		none	none
Miscellaneous		none	none
Less Exemptions		3000.00	3000.00
Total Tax Levies		40444.77	41674.29
			Total net taxes
Truck Licenses from State		\$4500.00	\$4600.00
Delinquent Taxes		100.00	175.00
Fines and Forfeitures		200.00	250.00
Cash in Sinking Fund to meet Bond Requirements		7625.00	8450.00
Total Income		52869.77	55149.29

<u>Appropriations</u>		1936-37	1937-38
General Expense Fund		\$24764.00	No appropriations
Reserve Fund		4449.99	have been made up
Sinking Fund Principle		3500.00	to July 1 st 1937
Sinking Fund Interest		4125.00	
Totals		32689.99	
		52869.77	

16000.00 from General Fund

16000.00
32689.99
52869.77

Box 2
File 13

(1)

Garrard Co. Tourist Camps. (Sue Higgins-501)

Higgerstaff's and Dunn's camps are on Herrington Lake, at Kennedy Bridge, Ky. 152. Fishing and swimming are the chief attractions. Each has camp houses and boats for rent or hire.

Miss Georgia Dunn, near Dixdam, has a camp house which she rents to tourists; also hires boats. Reached by Ky. 152 from which a by-road leads to it.

Box 2 File 13

Garrard Co. Tourist Camps. (Sue Higgins-501)

Bibliography:

Personal observation.

75
Box 2
File 13
(7)
Garrard Co. Transportation: (Sue Higgins-412)

The Greyhound Bus Lines, with depot at northwest corner of Public Square, maintains a service between Lexington and Lancaster. Bus arrives 11:10 A.M. returns 3:00 P.M.

Hatcher Bus Line, from Greyhound depot, maintains a service between Danville and Richmond, via Lancaster.

Cars leave Lancaster for Danville at:

6:50 A.M.; 11:00 A.M.; 5:00 P.M.

Cars leave Lancaster for Richmond at:

8: A.M.; 1.45 P.M.; 4.45 P.M.*

* Sunday only.



Box & File 13

Garrard Co. Bus Lines. (Sue Higgins-412)

Bibliography:

Personal knowledge.



Law contest, the wrangles and debates of the "Old court" and the "New Court". the records show that his tongue and pen and aims in legal science tended to vindicate and maintain the Country's Constitution. In 1828 he declined the nomination for Governor of Kentucky and soon vacated the post of Secretary of ^{the} State to pursue more arduous duties. Chief among the rejected honors were the Governor's dominion of Arkansas territory, then the trust of foreign missions ^{at} ~~XX~~ Peru and at Columbia: and a place among the jurist of The Supreme Court. At the age of 84 George Robertson died at his residence in Lexington, Kentucky, July 1874. (pages 28-31)

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

No effort had made in the direction of conservation of natural resources in the county until the advent of the AAA and soil conservation program. There are practically no forests in Garrard county,, since what timber originally grew has been cut by successive generations. Intensive cultivation of crops on the rolling land, without terracing, no winter crop coverage has been conducive to soil erosion, especially in the Eastern and South Eastern sections. A soil conservation committee, headed by the county agent and working under the supervision of the Agricultural experiment station of the University of Kentucky, are doing splendid work and getting hearty co-operation from farmers in carrying out the plans. To date over 1,200 farmers have signed a working agreement with the committee and many more are expected to do so, as the work progresses. A considerable portion of the southeastern section of the county should be retired and be reforested, either artificially, or naturally.

By B. W. Fortenberry, County farm agent

Fish are being conserved by lakes that border a large part of Garrard county. Conservation of birds and other wild life is being encouraged in the rural section by public spirited citizens in the county seat. Considerable improvement should be made in this line of work, since in one section of the county a greater portion of the land is not suitable for the production of agricultural commodities. For instance, the using of stone and available rock for building of fences. Reforestation for conservation of land and available timber to be used for building purposes and otherwise.

Herrington lake has several fish hatcheries. One rearing pond on the Richmond road consists of three acres, controlled by the state. Game Preserve in the Southwest corner of the county. The State Game Preserve.

Box of File 71

GARRARD COUNTY

KENTUCKY

RESOURCES ATTRACTIONS OPPORTUNITIES

Series covering all counties, issued in alphabetical order. Published by the Kentucky Opportunities Department of Associated Industries of Kentucky (Incorporated), 76-77 Kenyon Building, Louisville. Series mailed free on request.

General Description. Garrard County is not far from the center of the state in the southern blue-grass region, with the southeastern tip penetrating the Knobs belt. A map of the county is a fair outline of a pocket flask—the Kentucky and Dix rivers forming the neck as they approach a juncture in the northwest corner—albeit the county was the birthplace of Carrie Nation, famous temperance crusader, and was one of the earliest counties to enlist in the prohibition movement. Parts of Madison, Lincoln, and Mercer counties were taken to form it in 1796, and it was named for James Garrard, then governor of the state. The area is 151,680 acres, of which more than 96% was in farms in 1925. The minimum elevation, 525 feet, is at the mouth of the Dix River, while in the Knobs section heights of 1,300 feet above sea level are reached.

Population. The county's population is 12,722, according to the latest Census Bureau estimate. The number of foreign-born is negligible. In 1920 there were 2,358 males and 2,314 females between the ages of 18 and 44 years.

Mineral Resources.* Stratigraphically Garrard County exhibits a very long section from the lowermost Ordovician sediments, the Camp Nelson limestone on the north, to the upper Mississippian in the Knobs on the southeast, the section including all of the Ordovician sequence in Kentucky, the Silurian, the Devonian, and practically all of the Mississippian. Structurally the normal regional dip of the county is to the southeast, its position being on the southeastern flank of the Lexington dome of the Cincinnati Arch. This normal dip, however, is locally changed and in some places reversed, due to many flexures and much faulting, the latter frequently of major proportion.

The Kentucky River fault joined by the Hick-

man Creek fault passes through the northern part of the county, striking nearly south 20° west through the Burdett's Knob district. The Burdett Knob is itself a Graben, exhibiting on its slope Mississippian, and on its crest Devonian, sediments—true outliers. The Irvine-Paint Creek fault passes through the southern part of the county, striking about south 75° west. The central-southern portion of the county is bisected by still another fault striking north 45° west. All of these are normal or tension faults.

The principal mineral resource of Garrard County is limestone, which occurs in inexhaustible quantity and in quality suitable for many grades of building and highway construction. It also affords grades suitable for purposes of general building construction. The southern tip of the county, crossed by outcrop of the black Chattanooga (Devonian) shale, affords a plentiful supply of raw material for the manufacture of artificial petroleum at some future time, if necessary. A new geological map of Garrard County (scale: 1 inch equals 1 mile) is available.

Bonded Indebtedness. Bonds in the total sum of \$90,000 for highway improvement have been authorized by citizens of the county.

Surface and Soil. Rolling to hilly would perhaps accurately and briefly describe the surface. There is much fertile land, and almost inexhaustible deposits of marl give opportunity for scientific treatment of soil at a cost below that incurred in the average community. Crop lands harvested in 1924 totaled 43,614 acres. There were 75,619 acres in pasture land. Considerably less than 10,000 acres were in unpastured woodland.

Water Supply. The Kentucky River furnishes for the county a northern border of picturesque curves. It is joined at the northwest corner of the county by the Dix River, flowing along almost half the western county line. Minor tributaries of these rivers water and drain the interior.

Water Power. The most conspicuous water-power development wholly within the state is the hydro-electric plant of the Kentucky Utilities Company on Dix River. Erection of a great dam across the river has resulted in the impounding of

*Prepared by Willard R. Jilison, Director Kentucky Geological Survey.

water over an area nearly 36 miles in length. Garrard County extends along practically the full eastern side of Herrington Lake thus created, Boyle and Mercer counties bordering jointly the western side.

Industries. The industries are almost wholly agricultural, or in lines related thereto, like flour mills and canneries. There are 2 stone quarries within the county.

Crops. Tobacco production in 1924 was 4,813,905 pounds. The peculiar quality of Garrard County tobacco has gained a world-wide reputation, causing seed from this district to be in great demand. One firm of tobacco-seed growers with headquarters in Lancaster is said to market its product in practically every country where tobacco is grown, from Russia to Australia. The importance of the enterprise will probably best be appreciated by the layman on learning that the tobacco seed commands a price of about \$2 an ounce.

The corn harvest in 1924 was 917,445 bushels. Approximately 15,000 bushels of both wheat and oats were harvested. The hay crop totaled 7,072 tons. Cattle had a value of \$332,000 in 1925, and were the leading feature of the county's livestock. The value of swine was \$113,790, and of sheep, \$106,003. Horses and mules of the county were worth more than \$325,000. The estimated milk production in 1924 was 1,435,239 gallons, an increase of nearly 50% over the production reported in the Federal census five years before. Poultry and eggs in 1924 brought a combined revenue of \$280,000.

Transportation. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad crosses the county from east to west, serving Lancaster, the county seat, and several other towns. Connection with the Louisville and Knoxville Division of the L. & N. is made at Rowlands, in Lincoln County. Daily bus service is maintained between Lancaster and Lexington, Richmond, Danville, and Stanford.

Highways. There are 46 miles of hard-surfaced roadway, maintained by the state, in Garrard County. Lancaster is the hub of this highway system. The Cincinnati-Lookout Mountain Air Line passes through the county seat, the road being completed entirely across the county. It is said the connecting link with Stanford across the Lincoln County line will be surfaced before the fall of 1927 is over. This highway, leading through Somerset, Burnside, and Whitley City to the Tennessee line, and scheduled for hard-surfacing throughout by January 8, 1928, is declared to be 95 miles shorter than any other route between the cities of northern Kentucky and the Lookout Mountain district.

Tourist Attractions. Points of interest for the motorist abound in the county. Chimney Rock, a narrow, balancing shaft of rock 125 feet high, is on the Kentucky River, formed by an erosion of the cliffs. Creation of a state park at this point has been advocated. Camp Dick Robinson, the first Federal recruiting station south of the Ohio River, was established in 1861. The Robinson residence, appearing as it did at that time, marks the site nearly eight miles from Lancaster. Another landmark is the old Kennedy Home with its adjacent log cabin which Harriet Beecher Stowe pictured as the home of "Uncle Tom." The

author of the famous novel is said to have written some of its chapters in the old residence. Less than three miles from Lancaster is Gilbert's Creek Meeting House, the first Baptist church built west of the Alleghenies. Tourists by thousands visit the lake at Dix Dam. Chenault bridge and Kennedy bridge, the latter said to be the highest traffic span in the world, connect Garrard and Mercer counties at this interesting point. Lancaster, the home of three former governors of Kentucky, has many points of historic interest.

Educational. High schools are located at Lancaster, Buena Vista, Paint Lick, Buckeye, and Mt. Hebron. There is also one colored high school. The Lancaster High School, an accredited member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, is housed, along with the town's graded schools, in a modern educational plant with probably not a superior in the state. The buildings are surrounded by 10 acres of school grounds. There are 31 white elementary schools in the county, with about 50 teachers, and 8 colored elementary schools, with 10 teachers. The average school attendance in 1926 was 2,845 pupils.

Cities and Towns. Lancaster, county seat, and chief town, is credited with a population of nearly 2,500 inhabitants. It is located in the west central part of the county. Its advantages and attractions include 3 banks, a newspaper, 4 churches, paved streets throughout, a motorized fire department, a municipally-owned water system, 2 flour mills, and a canning factory. Electric current is furnished by the hydro-electric plant at Dix Dam. Paint Lick is another banking town in the county.

Opportunities. Lancaster invites those seeking locations for small factories to consider its advantages. The outstanding attractions of the county, however, are for enterprises along agricultural lines. Markets can be readily reached by railroad or truck. While diversified farming may here be carried on perhaps more advantageously than in many territories, rapid development of specific rural industries will probably indicate to the prospective investor those lines which would appear to have particular advantages.

Cattle raising and dairying are receiving rapidly increasing attention. Forty boys and girls in the Junior clubs of the county were feeding 72 calves in the fall of 1927 for the November contest in Louisville. First and second earhead-lot prizes were won by this county in the show of 1926. The county likewise had the distinction of possessing the grand championship calf in the Aberdeen Angus class. A dairy club is said to be in process of formation, evidencing the growing attention devoted to this industry.

Sheep raising is fast developing, with scant limitation on the possibilities ahead of the industry, those acquainted with the county's advantages claim. It is reported there are now 10,000 ewes in the county, and approximately 15,000 lambs were sent to market in the 1927 season. It is conservatively estimated the latter averaged \$12 a head.

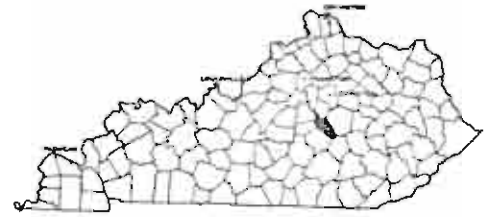
Truck growing is commencing to command attention, with climate and soil peculiarly adapted to heavy extension of the industry. About 250 acres in tomatoes planted in the vicinity of Lancaster kept a cannery at that point supplied in the 1927 canning season while canneries in many sections were deprived of raw material by reason of adverse crop conditions. The soil is said to be peculiarly adapted to tomato production. Encouragement of the purebred poultry industry is fostered by an association which held its first annual poultry show and sale in Lancaster in October, 1927.

References. Inquiries for specific information regarding the county may be addressed to:

R. B. McClure, County Agent, Lancaster
The Central Record, Lancaster

GARRARD COUNTY

STATE PLANNING BOARD
OF KENTUCKY
1936



LEGEND

- STATE & US HIGHWAYS
- PROPOSED STATE HIGHWAYS
- IMPROVED COUNTY ROADS
- UNIMPROVED COUNTY ROADS
- CITIES & TOWNS
- SUGGESTED RIVER PARKS

MERCER
COUNTY

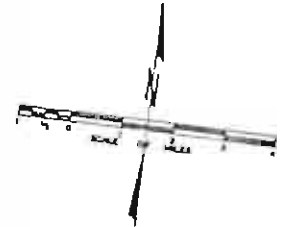
BOTLE
COUNTY

LINCOLN

COUNTY

JERAMINE

COUNTY



MADISON

COUNTY

LANCASTER

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

GARRARD